The New-York Times.

VOL. XVI.....NO. 4729. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1866. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Advices to Nov. 20 by Ocean Telegraph.

Note from the French Foreign Minister on Mexican Affairs.

The French Government Not Unwilling to Recognize Juarez.

Preparations for the Evacuation of Rome.

Russia Negotiating a Loan of Seventy Millions of Florins.

Proceedings of the National Reform Conference at Manchester.

FRANCE.

A Note from the French Minister for Foreign Affairs.

PARIS, Tuesday, Nov. 20.

It is understood that M. MOUSTIER, the French Minister, is preparing a note on the Mexican question. It is understood that it will be conciliatory toward the United States, and will not object to the recognition of the Juarez Government.

Napoleon and the King of Prussia.

PARIS, Tuesday, Nov. 20.

It is said that NAPOLEON has invited the King of Prussia to visit Paris.

ITALY.

The Preparations for the Evacuation of Rome by the French.

PARIS, Tuesday, Nov. 20.

The preparations for the evacuation of Rome by the French troops will be finally completed on the 15th of December.

Gen. Fleury at Florence.

FLORENCE, Tuesday, Nov. 20.

Gen. FLEURY has arrived in this capital.

Ricasoli's Note.

PARIS, Tuesday, Nov. 20.

The *Moniteur* to-day sees in the recent note of Baron RICASOLI the intention of Italy to obey the September Convention.

RUSSIA.

New Loan Put in the Market.

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 20.

A new Russian loan of 70,000,000 florins has been introduced in the market.

ENGLAND.

The Manchester National Reform Conference.

MANCHESTER, Tuesday, Nov. 20.

At the National Reform Conference held in this city, it was resolved to use all possible efforts to counteract the tactics of the Tories, and to prepare the outlines of a Reform Bill.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

London Money Markets.

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 20—Noon.

Consols for money open at 90¼.

The following are the current quotations for American securities:

United States Five-Twenties....70½
Illinois Central Shares....78½
Erie Railway Shares....50

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 20—Evening.

American Securities closed at the following prices:

United States Five-twenties....70½
Illinois Central....78½
Erie Railway....50

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 20—Evening.

Consols closed this evening at 90¾ for money.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Nov. 20—Noon.

The market for cotton opens quiet and steady at 14d. for Middling Uplands. Business thus far indicates a day's sale of 10,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Nov. 20—Evening.

The Cotton Market has been dull and unchanged to-day, and closed at 14d. for Middling Uplands. The sales to-day amounted to 8,000 bales.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Nov. 20—Evening.

The Breadstuffs market has shown an advancing tendency. Wheat closed 4d. higher. Flour has advanced 1s.

Other Liverpool Markets.

The Provision market has been easier to-day. Rice has advanced 3d.@6d.

MARINE NEWS.

Arrival Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Tuesday, Nov. 20—Noon.

The Inman steamship *City of Paris*, which left New-York Nov. 10, touched here this morning *en route* to Liverpool.

QUEENSTOWN, Tuesday, Nov. 20—Evening.

The steamship *Hecla*, Capt. EDMONDSTON, which left New-York on the 7th inst., touched at this port this afternoon, and subsequently proceeded to Liverpool.

Arrival of the Steamship Hibernian at Portland.

The steamship *Hibernian*, Capt. DUTTON, which left Liverpool at 11 A. M., of Nov. 8, and Londonderry the 9th, arrived at Portland at 7:30 yesterday morning. Her mails, which reached this City at a late hour last night, contain but little that has not been anticipated by the Atlantic telegraph or by earlier arrivals.

A number of Cabinet Councils were being held in London. The *Times* says they can hardly be on the subject of reform, as the measure of the one in existence is scarcely likely to be in so forward a state as to permit an elaborate discussion of its details; and it therefore presumes the attention of the councils is occupied by departmental business among which, the *Times* hopes is included the army organization.

Sir J. L. KNIGHT BRUCE, late Lord Justice of the Court of Appeal, died on the 7th inst.

The drafts of DENT & Co., of China, were, on the 7th instant, refused acceptance by KENT, PALMER & Co., of Liverpool. The two firms are entirely district The engagements of the firm are roughly estimated at three million pounds sterling. The partners are wealthy and it is believed the creditors will receive the whole of their claims.

It is announced that EX-GOV. EYRE, of Jamaica, would be arraigned at the Central Court of London, in about ten days, for the Jamaica murders.

The case of the Confederate steamers seized at Liverpool on behalf of the United States Government was before the Admiralty Court on the 7th.

It was stated in behalf of the prosecution, that no case was before the Court, and that by the consent of all parties the cases would stand over and the vessels remain as they were at Liverpool. It was believed that the matter would be privately adjusted.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

Arrival of the Ocean Queen—$1,121,397 in Treasure.

The *Ocean Queen*, from Aspinwall Nov. 12, arrived yesterday morning. The following is her

TREASURE LIST.

Weil & Co.	$32,500 00	Wells, Fargo & Co.	$880 00
Eugene Kelly	85,280 00	Maitland, Phelps & Co	1,000 00
J. W. Seligman	34,200 00	Isaac Ashe	1,150 00
Duncan, Sherman & Co.	37,871 00	Ribon & Munoz	2,001 45
Dabney, Morgan & Co.	109,250 75	Solomon Lassgam's Son	1,242 00
Wells, Fargo & Co.	40,461 88	Hunt & Hall	1,509 00
Lees & Waller	247,061 53	Order	500,000 00
Panama R. R. Co.	26,989 40		
Total			$1,121,397 41

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

National Troops Sent to Panama—Movements of Ocean Steamers—Death of Miss Seward.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Monday, Nov. 12, 1866.

Panama has been considerably excited during the past week at the prospect of the arrival of from 400 to 500 national troops from Bogota, with which to garrison the city and to maintain the authority of the general Government in the State. You already know that the Legislature of this State has declared "null and of no effect" President MOSQUERA's decree on "Public Order," which decree claims that the National Government shall have the right to keep the peace between the different political parties in the States, who are continually resorting to arms to settle the question of the loaves and fishes; and also that this same Legislature has refused to disband the permanent military State force it is now maintaining. The result of a secret session of the Legislature to deliberate on the action necessary on the arrival of the national force has been made public. The Legislature decree as follows:

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA, SOVEREIGN STATE OF PANAMA, PANAMA, 6th November, 1866.

SIR: The Legislative Assembly to whom I immediately submitted your message of yesterday, No. 47, after a lengthy examination of the importance of the matter of which it treats, resolved the same day on what I now have the pleasure to transmit to you for your information.

The order of the President of the Union to place a part of the Colombian Guard in this State, not being unconstitutional, the Executive power will not oppose the entrance of these forces on the Isthmus, unless the event should arise in which this would interfere with the maintenance intact of the sovereignty of the State. I am, &c., PABLO AROSEMENA.

To the President of the State.

Of course it is well understood that the last phrase goes for nothing; as, the troops once admitted, (and there is no force to oppose them,) the President of the "Sovereign" State must obey the behests of the "Sovereign" Nation, and admit, at least in practice, the decrees of MOSQUERA.

Five of the States of the Republic have acceded to the principle of the decree on public order, and four have declared it illegal.

There is no news of any importance from Bogota or from any part of the interior, except that some of the papers predict a new conflict between President MOSQUERA and the Church, on account of a late decree of the former ordering an inventory of the Church jewels and other Church property to be sent him. The charge having been made that during the late contest with the clergy the Government had appropriated some property that was really secreted by the Bishops, President MOSQUERA issues this order to verify the facts.

The French steamer *Lafayette*, which was five days behind time, arrived at Aspinwall from St. Nazaire on the 3d, bringing seventy passengers. Some of her machinery had given way. She left Aspinwall on the 6th for France.

The Spanish steamer *Montezuma*, plying between the West India Islands and Aspinwall, arrived at the latter port on the 4th, having lost her previous monthly trip by a smash-up at Kingston in the late hurricane.

The United States war-ship (double-ender) *Mackinaw* arrived at Aspinwall yesterday from Curacoa, to relieve the gunboat *De Soto*, Commodore BOGGS, which latter will leave for the West Indies on the 19th. Capt. DRAKE, of the *Mackinaw*, goes home today on sick leave. The *Mohongo*, *Wateree* and *Farallones* are at Panama. Mr. RITTENHOUSE, Fleet Paymaster, goes home on the *Henry Chauncey* to-day.

The news of the death of Miss FANNIE SEWARD was mournfully received at Panama and Aspinwall. The sympathy expressed for the great statesman, her father, was universal. Verily, his cup of affliction has been full the past two years. On receipt of the sad intelligence at Aspinwall, the flag of the United States Consul was placed at half-mast, which token of respect was at once imitated by the steamer *Henry Chauncey*, and by other American vessels in port.

The Legislature has passed a law against further construction of wooden edifices in Aspinwall.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The Proposed Mediation of England and France in the South American-Spanish War—The Election in Peru.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Monday, Nov. 12, 1866.

We have dates from Valparaiso and Santiago de Chili to the 18th, and Callao and Lima to the 28th of October.

CHILI.

The Chilian Press continues to discuss the proposed mediation of England and France in the South American-Spanish war. It is generally believed that Chili and Peru have accepted the mediation. As Bolivia and Ecuador had no cause of quarrel with Spain, other than their desire to make common cause with Chili and Peru in defence of South American interests, their Ministers to Santiago state that their Governments will be guided by the wishes of the principals in the war. The terms of the mediation are those stated in my last: 1. An armistice; 2. Spain and the allied Republics will consent that France and England shall arrange the basis on which peace may be adjusted, while the belligerents will remain free to accept or refuse the arrangement.

Notwithstanding the tone to the contrary of the Press of Chili, there is a strong desire among the Chilian people for peace, founded upon the conviction that further war with Spain will be a losing game to the allied Republics. The *Mercurio* of Valparaiso says:

"If the Spaniards do not return to this coast, the question as regards us is restricted to the alternative of peace or truce. Commercial interests tend naturally to peace, and make tremendous efforts to influence public opinion, but the people, the masses that really constitute the nation, they who regard the rise or fall of prices as of less moment than the honor of the country, have not expressed in any way a wish for peace.

In summing up the considerations on both sides, we are disposed to think that the present state of things will continue.

In the meantime, the Government endeavors to organize, in the most efficient manner, our naval resources. We allude to the appointment of Señor WILLIAMS REBOLLEDO as Commander-in-Chief of the Chilian squadron. Much is hoped from his activity and energy in shaking off the discouragement that at present oppresses our small squadron. Except the *Covadonga* and the *Esmeralda*, which are, it is necessary to confess it, the two best ships we have, our fleet requires considerable repairs before they can be of any service.

Notwithstanding its weakness, our squadron, united to the Peruvian iron-clads, and commanded by men like TUCKER and WILLIAMS, will give the enemy some trouble.

The Peruvian opposition, headed by Señor BALTA, has caused a profound and painful impression in Chili. It coincides with the triumphant anticipations of sundry Spanish journals which announce that in a short time Peru will have withdrawn herself from the alliance."

By the census completed on the 9th of April, 1866, the total population of Chili is 2,084,943. The area of Chili in square miles is 132,609. Foreigners resident in Chili, 23,220. There are 832 persons of from 100 to 140 years of age in the Republic.

More rich gold mines have been found in Chili, near Copiapo.

PERU.

The returns of the election for President of Peru had not all come in, but no doubt the Dictator, Col. PRADO, is elected. His competitor, Col. BALTA, had been sent off to sea in the Government steamer *Sachaca*, and had arrived at Arica on his way to Chili, with several other persons of note, on the charge of inciting revolution against the Dictator. Gen. VARGAS MACHUCA and the other officers arrested in Arequipa on the same charge, are still in prison at Callao.

A Lima paper says that whilst the Peruvian war steamer *Putumayo* was exploring the river Pachitea, a tributary of the Amazon, some Carribean Indians came down to the bank where the vessel was anchored, and by friendly demonstration induced Capt. TAVARA, Lieut. ALBERT WEST and some sailors to go on shore; they had gone but a little way from the beach when the savages killed the two officers, and the sailors barely saved their lives by running to the ship. There appears little doubt that the unfortunate officers were eaten by the savages, as no traces could be found of their remains.

A correspondent at the Chinchas, of the Panama *Star*, writes: "The shipping here averages about 90 sail, and the guano is disappearing so fast that another two and a-half or three years at most, will probably find the Chinchas deserted and guanoless; once again the necropolis for the seals and aquatic birds that frequent the Pacific Seas.

Dispatch from Rear-Admiral Godon to the Navy Department—News from the Seat of War in Paraguay.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 20.

Rear-Admiral S. W. GODON, commanding the South Atlantic Squadron, under date of Rio Janeiro, Oct. 8, reports to the Navy Department that the latest advices from the seat of war in South America is anything but favorable to the Allies. They captured Fort Cumsea some time since with heavy loss, and then prepared for an attack on Lumpali, a strong point on the route to Humaita.

The new ministry have urged the attack which proved most disastrous to the allied forces. They acknowledge a loss of 5,000 in all, in killed and wounded, but the accounts are Brazilian and it is thought that 10,000 will prove nearer the truth.

Gen. FLORES, the President of Uruguay, has withdrawn from the front with the remainder of the Uruguayan forces, about four hundred men.

The iron-clad squadron has been very roughly handled, and Admiral GODON says that the last events in the field confirm him in the belief that the Allies will not have control of Paraguay for some time to come.

The United States steamer *Nipsic* had arrived at Rio Janeiro, from Pernambuco, on the 6th of October.

The *Lackawanna* sailed for the Straits of Magellan and the Pacific Squadron.

The *Shawmut* was to leave for the United States on the 10th of October.

UTAH.

Suicide of Col. Frederick Weed, of the Second California Cavalry—His Last Letter.

LEAVENWORTH, Tuesday, Nov. 20.

The Salt Lake *Vidette* of the 15th inst. has the following:

"We are compelled to note the suicide of FREDERICK WEED, late of the Second California Volunteer Cavalry. The lamentable occurrence took place on Saturday evening, and the only incentive to the act is contained in the following letter, found under his pillow, the date of which gives evidence that it was premeditated. The evidence before Coroner CLINTON was merely to the effect that the deceased after an hour or two spent in conversation with immediate friends and acquaintances, complained of toothache and retired early to his room, having previously obtained about an ounce of laudanum to relieve it. Nothing on the part of Mr. WEED excited the slightest uneasiness on the part of his friends, and no suspicion of the contemplation of such an act ever crossed their minds. He has confessed to his most intimate friends the fact that insanity prevailed in his family, therefore indicating that the affliction was hereditary. We are satisfied, after an association of five years with the deceased, that no local cause brought forth this terrible issue. His pecuniary circumstances were not sufficient to produce the act, and his friends were ready to aid him did such an emergency exist. Mr. WEED was the nephew of THURLOW WEED, of New-York, and was well-known. His circumstances were of the most respectable character. He entered the service in 1861 as a private in the Second Cavalry of California Volunteers, and accompanied the column under the command of Gen. CONNER to Utah. His abilities were such as to draw the attention of his officers, and he was promoted accordingly. During his career as commanding officer he won the warmest expressions of friendship from his brother officers, and since his return from service his course has been of that mild and gentlemanly deportment that won him many friends. We could say much for our deceased friend that might comfort his afflicted relatives, but prefer they should receive such consolation from private sources.

The following letter will explain more than we can express, which was addressed to Capt. A. BROWN, in whose company the deceased had served as First Lieutenant:

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Nov. 1, 1866.

CAPTAIN: Will you please look after my little affairs? I have a trunk, desk, chest and carpet sack at TAYLOR's saloon; also a horse at MILLER & HUNTER's Half Way House, GIBSON's ranch. For old friendship's sake please sell the horse and pay Mr. TAYLOR my board bill. I have a saddle and bridle at the California Stables, VAN DYKE's. Please sell the same, and if there is any balance over stated charges, pay the same to Dr. WILLIAMSON. I owe him $18; it agrees with the amount that I expended in relocating claims against the Doctor. He was in no particular hurry about settling the same. Have proved equally dilatory. You will find my commissions in my trunk; send them home, and for Heaven's sake communicate the news of my rash act with as much gentleness as possible.

I have a number of certificates of mining stock in my trunk; sell them if you can. The amount may defray the expenses of my funeral. This letter will be your power of attorney for doing the same. I take my leap into the unknown future without misgiving. I am tired—I am discouraged.

FREDERICK WEED.

FLORIDA.

Gov. Marvin's Message.

AUGUSTA, Tuesday, Nov. 20.

Gov. MARVIN, of Florida, in a message to the Legislature, takes ground against the Constitutional Amendment, presenting at length the reasons which call for the opposition of the people of the State to its ratification.

He also alludes to the conflict between the military authorities and the President's policy, as shown by the interference of the former with the civil tribunals in disregard of the President's proclamation, and setting up special judicial tribunals in violation of the United States Constitution.

TENNESSEE.

The Legislature Declared Bogus by Judge Cooper.

NASHVILLE, Tuesday, Nov. 20.

At Murfreesboro, on Saturday, Judge HENRY COOPER, of the Circuit Court, decided that the present State Legislature was bogus and the Franchise Law unconstitutional.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Sale of the Charleston and Savannah Railroad.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Nov. 20.

The Charleston and Savannah Railroad, subject to sundry liens, was sold at auction to-day, to JOSEPH H. TAYLOR and others, for $30,000 cash.

Rumors of Heavy Failures in Boston—The State of Trade.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Nov. 20.

There is a rumor to-day that two firms have failed in Federal-street for $175,000. Their assets will be of no value whatever.

The import trade of Boston this year will amount to over $100,000,000, adding charges and reckoning the value in currency. Our coastwise business has reached a magnitude never before attained, and our receipts by steamers greatly surpass those of any previous year. The business of Boston this year, therefore, has reached the highest figure ever known in her commercial history.

The Recent Railroad Robbery—Seventeen Men Captured.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Nov. 20.

Seven men were captured last Saturday near Mitchelville, and ten by a band of detectives, up the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, acting with the United States cavalry stationed there, and lodged yesterday in the military prison in this city. They are supposed to be connected with the recent robbery of the pay-train.

Bishop Odenheimer's Visitation.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Nov. 20.

Bishop ODENHEIMER, of the Diocese of New-Jersey, is making visitations in Maryland. Sunday, while at Annapolis, on visitation to St. Ann's Church, he visited the Naval School and held confirmations, confirming several of the Midshipmen.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

Maximilian's Reported Attempt to Leave Mexico.

His Intentions Accidentally Betrayed and Frustrated by the French.

Why a Formal Abdication is Demanded by Marshal Bazaine.

Full Account of the Arrest of Gen. Ortega and His Party.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 20.

Minister ROMERO has received the following:

VERA CRUZ, Nov. 1, 1866.

MAXIMILIAN has not sailed yet, nor is it likely he will sail soon, as the French would not allow him to leave until he signed a formal abdication. A little indiscretion of the Commander of the Austrian frigate *Dondalo* has been the cause of this.

When MAXIMILIAN left Mexico, Gen. BAZAINE thought that he came to Orizaba merely on a little excursion, as he had gone to Cuernavaca and other places.

Day before yesterday the Commander of the *Dandalo* received at midnight a dispatch from MAXIMILIAN, ordering them to have his frigate ready yesterday at 5 o'clock P. M., at which time MAXIMILIAN expected to be here, and wanted to sail at once. As soon as the Austrian Commander received this dispatch, he called on M. PEYRON, the French Commander, to take leave of him, showing the dispatch he had received, and asking orders for Trieste. M. PEYRON sent at once this information to Gen. BAZAINE, who dispatched instructions by telegraph to the French Commanders at Orizaba, Cordova and Vera Cruz, not to allow MAXIMILIAN to escape, and addressed himself to the Archduke, stating that he knew his plan to fly from Mexico, but that he could not be permitted to do so unless he would formally abdicate.

The reason of this conduct is, that should MAXIMILIAN leave without a formal abdication, the position of the French would be very difficult and ridiculous; while, if he abdicates in their favor, they will be released from their engagements toward him. It is said that MAXIMILIAN will be obliged to return to the City of Mexico and submit to BAZAINE's terms.

FROM THE RIO GRANDE.

The Arrest of Ortega and His Party—Gen. Sheridan's Order—Ortega's Protest.

From the New-Orleans Crescent, Nov. 14.

By the steamship *St. Mary*, which arrived last evening, we received files of the Rio Grande *Courier* and the *Ranchero* to the 8th inst.

Affairs at Matamoras remained in much the same condition as at last accounts. A regular passport system is to be established, so that people desiring to cross will know what to depend on.

We surrender all the space we can spare to the following important documents on the subject of the arrest of Gen. ORTEGA and party. They appear in the *Courier* of the 8th:

ORDERS FOR THE ARREST.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, La., Oct. 25, 1866.

To the Commanding Officer, Brazos Santiago:

SIR: Should Gen. ORTEGA, with certain parties, go over on the steamer *St. Mary*, or any other vessel, arrest him and hold him in custody until you can communicate with Brevet Brig.-Gen. SEDGWICK, at Brownsville, and then act according to his orders.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
(Signed,) P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General Commanding.

BRAZOS, Nov. 3, 1866.

I hereby certify that upon my arrival at this port with the steamship *St. Mary*, and after coming to anchor inside the harbor, the officer commanding at this port came on board with orders from Major-Gen. SHERIDAN to detain Gen. ORTEGA and party, who were passengers on board, until the commanding officers at Brownsville should be made acquainted with the fact.

(Signed) GEO. E. TRIPP, Master *St. Mary*.

HEADQUARTERS SUB-DISTRICT RIO GRANDE, BROWNSVILLE, Texas, Nov. 3, 1866.

Capt. John Paulson, One Hundred and Seventeenth United States Colored Troops, Commanding Post, Brazos Santiago, Texas:

CAPTAIN: The Colonel commanding directs that you hold Gen. ORTEGA, together with his partisans who accompany him, in custody until further orders from these headquarters. If Gen. ORTEGA and his party so desire, you will allow them to return to New-Orleans, La., by return steamer.

You will use them with the utmost courtesy, granting them such privileges as you may deem proper, but at the same time you will keep them under close surveillance. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
(Signed) BURTON DREW,
First Lieutenant and A. A. D. C., A. A. A. G.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS POST OF BRAZOS, BRAZOS SANTIAGO, Texas, Nov. 4, 1866.

Official copy furnished Gen. ORTEGA.
(Signed) JOHN PAULSON,
Captain 117th U. S. C. Troops, Commanding.

PROTEST OF GEN. ORTEGA.

Constitutional President of the Mexican Republic:

CAPTAIN: I embarked on board the United States steamer *St. Mary*, with six other Mexican citizens, viz.: Gen. EPITACIO HUERTA, formerly Governor of the State of Michoacan; Gen. FERNANDO M. ORTEGA, Governor and Military Commander of the State of Puebla; Col. JUAN TOGNO and JOAQUIN G. ORTEGA, Commandant CARLOS of the last name, and Capt. FRANCISCO GUILIAZA.

I came under the protection of the flag of the United States, because traveling in a steamer carrying the starry flag, and on the waters of the same nation, I came under the safeguard of the guarantees which the Constitution and laws of this Republic extend over strangers who tread its soil. More, I brought with me the guarantees and immunities which are accorded me by the respectful protest that, in official documents, this Government has made in respect to non-intervention in internal political questions of Mexico, sustaining that country in resolving them itself exclusively; guarantees which, in their scope, tacitly admit my proper political character, as constitutional President of the Mexican Republic, which title I have obtained through the medium of the fundamental law of that country, and by the spontaneous and free suffrage of the people.

I scarcely think it necessary to say in this place that the Press of the United States has occupied itself extensively with the matter, and that I have published, in English, official papers giving all necessary light on the question. I suppose that no authority in this country is ignorant of my political and military status on local or foreign questions relative to my country.

On arriving at this port and before landing you presented yourself, and in the presence of the Captain of the steamer, exhibited an order signed by Gen. SHERIDAN, commanding Department of the Gulf, by which I am imprisoned, and also those accompanying me, without assigning any reason, and still less, having any—because I had violated none of the neutrality laws of this State; and if I brought with me political intentions, for the purpose of reducing them to practice in Mexico, in the fulfillment of my duties, and to save my country from anarchy, that cannot afford a reason for my apprehension, in a country which has already protested against intervention in the politics of others.

You complied with the order and notified me of arrest. I yielded to the force of the violent proceeding, common and frequent in a despotic monarchy, but not customary in a Republic like the United States, confining myself to requesting of you a copy of the order, in order to protest against this act, which copy you were pleased to furnish me.

You offered to give immediate notice of your acts to Gen. SEDGWICK, commanding the line of the Bravo, and resident in Brownsville, in order to carry out your instructions, as directed in the before-cited order, and to learn by this means my final destination.

In the copy of the note that you just sent me, you are instructed to keep us in prison until further orders, in the event that we did not wish to return to New-Orleans by the same steamer by which we came. If we would so return, then we should be permitted to do so.

Nothing is said, in his note, of the cause or motive of my imprisonment, although it may be conceived that a political reason dictated it, in order to prevent, against all rights and in an illegal manner, my entrance into Mexican territory, for reasons which, although I do not comprehend to-day, the subsequent march of events will doubtless reveal.

I do not believe that either the people of the United States or the Supreme Government of this great nation participated in the acts. From both I hope for reparation.

I showed to you, in a verbal conference, that the Constitution and laws of the United States conceded to me certain individual guarantees, which were violated by the violent act exercised against my person, and requested of you protection, in the name of the laws, you being in actual command of the American forces here. You replied that, as a soldier, you could only obey the orders communicated to you by your superiors.

I told you that I was the legitimate constitutional President of the Mexican Republic, and that, from the political character invested in me by that nation, my arrest signified a marked partiality, and was equivalent to a defeat of the promises made by the United States Government, for reasons political and convenient, not to interfere in the internal affairs of Mexico. Your reply to this was the same as before.

Finally, I told you that it was an act of violence to my person to force me to return to New-Orleans, and only to that place, it being equivalent to forcing me to reside in the United States against my will and through the medium of violence. I also informed you that granting it was an act done under force, and without the benefit of the guarantees and liberty that the laws conceded me, I would return to New-Orleans as a prisoner, or that you might dispose of my person as you deemed convenient.

In the presence of force, right and reason naturally are silent; but right and reason are great powers in this republic, and right and reason are with me, and will soon make themselves heard. There is no other resort than to make the following protest:

First—I protest against the violent act of the military force, exercised against my person, apprehending me on board the steamer *St. Mary*, and keeping me imprisoned until to-day, without any reason to justify this violent act, thereby disregarding individual guarantees given by the laws of this country to foreigners traveling therein.

Second—I protest in the name of the Mexican Republic, whose powers I exercise as President thereof, against this said act, because it imparts an indirect interference by the armed forces of the United States in the solution of local Mexican questions.

Third—Notwithstanding the firm belief I have in the generous and loyal sympathies of the American people in favor of the Mexican Republic and the progressive party of that nation; notwithstanding my equally firm convictions of the efficacy of their moral aid to save my country's independence, which is to be attained by a means in which I believe the American people will not intermeddle, I also protest, as President of the Mexican Republic, against every act, direct or indirect, which, through force, attempts to impose upon the people of Mexico the fractional government of Don BENITO JUAREZ, who ceased to exercise, legitimately, the power of the nation from the day designated by the political Constitution of that nation, and which constitution has been disregarded by that functionary. A Constitution, Captain, is the social contract of free nations; it is the act by which the people manifest their sovereign will, and the only base upon which republics rests. Once it ceases to exist, chaos and anarchy of necessity commence.

In the name of the same nation, and in the fulfillment of my duty, I also declare as treasonable acts against the Mexican people the acts which have been done and are being done by Don BENITO JUAREZ and his Minister in Washington, Don MATIAS ROMERO, in seeking by intrigue and other equally to be reprobated measures, the aid of a foreign force to secure usurped power, depreciating thereby republican principles, and impeding my entrance by such means, in order that the people, having no legitimate head, may of necessity accede to the destruction of their constitutional principles, to obtain which, and resulting peace, cost this same people thousands of victims, and ten years of bloodshed and continuous warfare.

You may make such use of this note as shall please you. Accept my appreciative regard for you personally.

Independence and the Constitution.

J. G. ORTEGA.

BRAZOS DE SANTIAGO, Nov. 5, 1866.

To Capt. PAULSON, Military Commander, Brazos Santiago, Present.

ANOTHER PROTEST.

CAPTAIN: Some of the subscribers have been fighting against the French army of intervention up to the commencement of this year, and having been exhausted by their more powerful enemy, they came to American territory to recuperate; others returned from the imprisonment suffered in France, through the same war, which has at one time or other of the contest caused our expatriation, but all staunch in their resolution and courage to return to the national combat.

We came to the land of WASHINGTON, where liberty has made his chosen and splendid abiding place, to the fear and admiration of the world; where a great nation has shown her positive sympathy for the good cause of Mexico, whose liberty and sovereignty it has proclaimed aloud, and where we could prepare to return to our patriotic task.

When we returned to Mexico, crossing the seas in the steamer *St. Mary*, under the protecting ægis of the laws of the United States, whose wisdom attracts emigration from all quarters of the globe, a military order detained the vessel at the entrance of the harbor of Brazos de Santiago, and we were made prisoners.

What is our crime, passing peaceably to our country?

In what country are we, where inoffensive travelers are detained and imprisoned?

Let the author of the order, whose acts are scrutinized by his countrymen and strangers, reply.

How much further violence menaces our liberty?

When shall we know the motive for our imprisonment?

The people and the Government of the United States reply, "Not to us belong this matter," but nevertheless, it is with the Nation to which the author of the military act belongs, which we denounce, the responsibility rests.

Against him we raise our voices in protest; a protest sounding through the length and breadth of the free, wise and just Republic of the United States for reparation for the outrage committed by one of its sons, and of which he has made us the innocent victims; repair, also, the evils and damages which he has caused.

Be good enough to transmit this autographic communication to any interested, in order to accomplish its proper results, and accept, at the same time, our esteem and consideration.

Independence and Constitution.

EPITACIO HUERTA,
FERNANDO M. ORTEGA,
JUAN TOGNO,
JOAQUIN G. ORTEGA,
CARLOS L. ORTEGA,
FRANCISCO GUILIAZA.

To Capt. JOHN PAULSON, commanding, Present.
BRAZOS DE SANTIAGO, Nov. 5, 1866.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

A Mexican Brig Seized and Plundered and Passengers Robbed at Cape St. Lucas—The Vanderbilt at Honolulu—Arrivals from China.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Nov. 20.

The Mexican brig *Basco*, having as passengers Capt. JOHN B. URMIE and others, was boarded at Cape St. Lucas Oct. 23, while on the way from Lapaz to San Francisco, by GASTON D'ARTOIS and 20 others, armed with pistols, who demanded the Captain's papers, and at the same time declared the Captain to be a Mexican pirate, and themselves authorized to search the vessel for articles contraband of war. When D'ARTOIS was called upon to produce authority for the seizure of the vessel, he showed them a copy, purporting to be from CORONA, and said the original order was left on shore. Four more armed men subsequently joined D'ARTOIS, when the Captain and passengers were robbed of everything valuable, and the vessel plundered. The brig was released the next day, after giving bonds for $10,000, and arrived here last night.

A Japan paper of Oct. 13 says STATSLASHI had succeeded to the Tycoonate by a proclamation, and would send an embassy to the Emperor of Russia, with the object of defining the boundaries and arranging the Saghalien difficulties.

The schooner *Eliza Thaiti* brings 4,000 pounds of cotton. The brig *Carl Ludwig*, from Hong Kong, brings 3,000 bags of rice and 200 chests of tea.

Rice is quoted at $2 60; Shanghae cotton, $26 50; New-Patna opium, $5 80.

A private letter from Honolulu, of Nov. 1, says that Admiral THATCHER will remain there with the steamer *Vanderbilt* during the present month.

Arrived ship *Garibaldi*, Capt. ATWOOD, from New-York.

NEW-ORLEANS.

Opening of the State Fair—Imposing Religious Ceremonies — Pontifical High Mass.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Nov. 20.

The great event of the day has been the opening of the first Louisiana State Fair, at the fair grounds, four miles from the city. Over 30,000 people were present. MOZART's Twelfth Mass was performed by over fifty artists and a grand orchestra, and a pontifical high mass was celebrated by Most Rev. Archbishop ODIN, beginning at noon. The regular opening ceremonies began with prayer by Right Rev. Bishop of Louisiana, Dr. J. P. B. WILMER, assisted by the Episcopal clergy. Addresses were then made by ISAAC M. MARKS, Esq., President of the Association; by Judge W. M. BUSWELL in English, and Judge VICTOR BURTHE in French, the orators of the day. Immense quantities of machinery and implements are on the grounds, and more arriving; also horses, horned cattle, and other improved stock. It promises to be the starting point of a new era of unexampled prosperity to the Southwest.

CANADA.

The Gold Discoveries at Madoc—The Lamirande Abduction Case—Gen. Napier's Successor.

TORONTO, Tuesday, Nov. 20.

The discoveries of gold at Madoc are corroborated. There is little doubt as to the extent and richness of the deposits.

Both colonial and foreign officers are making a strict investigation into the Lamirande abduction case.

The statement that Bishop HORAN is going to England to oppose the Confederation is contradicted.

Major-Gen. STISTED, C. B., will succeed Major-Gen. NAPIER on the staff in command at the commencement of the year. Gen. STISTED served with distinction in Persia and through the critical periods of the Indian mutiny.

THE MASONIC CELEBRATION.

AN IMMENSE GATHERING OF MASONS AND SPECTATORS.

The Knights Templars Present a Gorgeous Appearance—The Grand Procession Reviewed by President Johnson—The Ceremonies Directed by the Most Grand Worthy Master John Coates—Solemn Invocations by the Grand Master—Oration by J. N. B. Latrobe.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Nov. 20.

Contrary to expectations, the weather this morning is clear and favorable for the great Masonic procession, which is now forming.

President JOHNSON arrived at 9 o'clock, and was received at the depot by Gov. SWANN, and taken to his residence.

The streets are thronged with people, and the turnout is immense. The procession is a very brilliant affair. The Brotherhood are all clad in full suits of black cloth, imparting a fine uniform appearance to the line. Numerous fine bands of music give the display much additional interest. The various Commanders and Grand Commanders of the Knights Templar, in their rich and elegant uniforms, impart a degree of gorgeousness which probably has rarely, if ever, been equaled by any similar display in this country.

There are many magnificent banners and flags in the procession, richly emblazoned with the symbols of the Order, conspicuous among which were the red cross banners and flags of the Templars.

It is estimated that from 5,000 to 6,000 persons are in the line of the procession.

The Columbia Commandery from Washington, are accompanied by the celebrated Marine Band.

The procession is now marching to the site selected for the erection of the new Temple, on Charles-street, adjoining St. Paul's Church, where there is an immense gathering of people.

The stands erected for spectators are crowded with ladies.

President JOHNSON and Gov. SWANN occupy seats on the main stand.

SECOND DISPATCH.

BALTIMORE, Md., Tuesday, Nov. 20.

The President reviewed the procession from the steps of Gov. SWANN's residence, the entire procession uncovering as it passed before him. The President wore his Masonic regalia. As the procession passed around WASHINGTON's monument the Brothers all again uncovered in respect to the memory of their Brother GEORGE WASHINGTON, and the bands performed funeral marches. The head of the procession reached its destination about 1 o'clock, when the whole line was halted with open ranks, the Grand Lodge and the Commanderies of Knights Templars marching up through the ranks of the subordinate Lodges and occupying their proper positions within the inclosure.

The procession was formed with the junior lodges in advance. Among the lodges from other cities were subordinate lodges from Washington, Alexandria, Norfolk, Petersburgh, Lynchburgh, Winchester, Sheppardstown and other points in Virginia; and among the Commanderies of the Knights Templars there were those from Philadelphia, New-York, New-Jersey, Louisville, Ky., and Washington.

As soon as the procession had gathered around the site of the new temple, and the positions assigned to the various lodges had been taken up, the Grand Lodge of Maryland was opened with the ceremonies appointed for such occasions. Most Worthy Grand Master JOHN COATES directed the exercises, which consisted of the usual impressive ritual, and the chanting of several hymns written for the occasion.

After the corner stone had been finally adjusted and formally declared to be "a foundation stone well formed, true and trusty," the Grand Master giving three knocks upon the stone saying: "Know all of you who hear me, we proclaim ourselves free and lawful Masons, true to all the laws of the country, professing to fear God and to confer benefits on mankind. We practice universal beneficence toward all. We have secrets concealed from the eyes of men which may not be revealed to any but Masons, and which no *cowan* has yet discovered. They are, however, lawful and honorable. Unless our craft was good and our calling honest these secrets would not have existed for so many generations, nor should we have so many illustrious personages as brothers of our Order, always ready to sanction our proceedings and contribute to our welfare. We are assembled in the broad face of open day, under the canopy of Heaven, to build a temple for Masonry. May God prosper our handiwork as it shall most please Him. May this temple become a palace wherein just and upright Masons may practice benevolence, promote harmony and cultivate brotherly love, until they shall all assemble in the Grand Lodge above, where the world's Great Architect lives and reigns forever."

Then followed singing of the psalm—"O praise ye the Lord." The ceremonial was then concluded by pouring corn, wine and oil upon the stone, the Grand Master making a solemn invocation at each libation, and concluding as follows:

"May corn, wine and oil, and all the necessaries of life abound among men throughout the world, and may the blessing of the Almighty God be upon this undertaking; and may the structure here to be erected be preserved to the latest ages, in order that it may promote the humane purposes for which it is designed."

The Grand Master then presents the implements to the architect, saying:

"To you, Brother Architect, are confided the implements of operative masonry, with the fullest confidence that by your skill and taste a fabric shall arise which shall add new lustre to our honored State. May it endure for many ages—a monument of the liberality and benevolence of its founders."

Then, after the performance of appropriate music by the band, J. N. B. LATROBE, Esq., delivered the oration.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Nov. 20.

Among the Commanders of Knights Templars in the procession was the Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania, the oldest in the United States; also, the following from Philadelphia: Demoloy, Park, Crusade, Philadelphia and York Commanderies. From New-York were the Geneva Commandery and the Malto Commandery of Binghamton. President JOHNSON, after dining with Gov. SWANN, returned to Washington this evening.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Nov. 20.

The gavel used by the Grand Master at the ceremonies to-day, was the same that was used by WASHINGTON when, as Grand Master, he laid the corner-stone of the Capitol at Washington, in 1793. It is made of stone and capped with gold.

To-night the Grand Lodge of Maryland will give a banquet to the visiting members of Grand Lodges of other States, at Concordia Hall. The elegance of the entertainment may be inferred from the fact that it will cost $10,000. The price of the tickets is $25 each.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The Legislature in Session—Gov. Worth's Message—He Opposes Negro Suffrage and the Constitutional Amendment, and Favors Emigration of Freedmen to the Northern States.

RALEIGH, N. C., Tuesday, Nov. 20.

Gov. WORTH's message was sent to the Legislature to-day.

After discussing purely local affairs, and the hopeful aspect, he then declares that law and order exist at all points. The civil authorities give adequate punishment to all offenders. Justice is meted out to all colors. He opposes negro suffrage and the Howard Amendment, and recommends the Northern States to encourage the diffusion of freedmen in their midst. He says everything seems to invite emigration to the dominant States, but the most of them are too poor to pay the expenses of moving. The difficulty may be overcome by diverting the appropriation to sustain the Freedmen's Bureau to defraying the expenses of those who may choose to move. Each one chooses the State or Territory to which he would go. When left free and aided, they may go where they may think their condition will be bettered, and no ground will be left for further sectional strife. As to their government, the military and civil authorities are harmonious.

The balance of the Message is devoted to the suppression of crime and pauperism, taking care of the poor, apprenticing negro children, the election of a United States Senator, the Military Academy, and the like.

W. E. PELL has been reëlected State Printer of both branches of the Assembly by a large majority.

POLITICAL.

What Should the South Do?—A Southern Proposition for a National Constitutional Convention.

From the Louisville (Ky.) Courier, Nov. 17.

What should the South do? This is now the great disturbing question of American politics—the theme of orators and the fruitful subject of the editorials of the Press. A multitude of theories have been sprung, and innumerable plans suggested for the settlement of the national difficulties, running from the Constitutional Amendment to the total destruction of the Southern Governments and the ruin of the Southern people. It is conceded that the Southern States are now at the mercy of an intolerant and aggressive majority, who have unrestrained control of the legislation of the country, and from whom little if any forbearance can be hoped. It is now certain that the Constitutional Amendment will be rejected, and speculation is rife as to what alternative proposition Congress will present as the condition of restoration. The South in the meantime stand upon the defensive. So long as it is conceded that it is necessary that amendments of the Constitution must receive the assent of three-fourths of the States to give them legality, and that the Southern States must for this purpose be counted in the Union, those States can defeat any amendment presented to them. But it is not unlikely that the restless and aggressive spirit of Radicalism may prompt the Jacobin party to desist from attempts to amend the Constitution and resort to direct legislation to accomplish their vindictive schemes.

In that event the South would have no protection, and her best interests would be summarily sacrificed. If the Jacobin Party continues to progress as rapidly in the path of fanaticism as it has done for the past twelve months, it will soon arrive at the point at which its will will be substituted for the requirements and guarantees of the Constitution, and Congress will become the supreme ruling power, without regard to the other departments of the Government. This result is, if possible, to be avoided. If there is any chance for an honorable adjustment of the national difficulties, it should be tried. The welfare of the people and the prosperity of the nation alike demand that there shall be a reconciliation between the rival and opposing sections. There is not as much difference between the interests of the two sections as the present estrangement would indicate, and it is much easier to come to a satisfactory understanding than most people suppose.

The proposition has been recently made, and we notice has been discussed within the last few days at some length, and with much ability, by Judge NICHOLAS, in the columns of the Louisville *Journal*, that a National Constitutional Convention should be called at an early day for the purpose of revising the Constitution, and incorporating such amendments as may be deemed necessary to conform the Government to the changed condition of things growing out of the war. We are disposed to favor the proposition for many important reasons:

1. Because in such a Convention the voice of the South would be heard both in argument for its rights and in protest against its wrongs and the schemes of the Jacobin leaders.

2. The delegates elected to such a Convention would come fresh from the people, fully advised of their views, and would therefore fairly represent their opinions. They would be untrammeled by the desire for reëlection, and their action would be directed rather to the public good than to the interests of party.

3. Such a body would represent the whole nation and all of its multiplied interests, and would be uninfluenced by party schemes, and would, in all probability, be both honest and independent. It would take for its starting point the fact that the good of both sections, and the prosperity of the nation, required the restoration of the Union, and that such restoration should rest upon the basis of equality of the States and justice to all sections.

4. Because if the Constitution adopted by such a body was not acceptable it could be rejected by the vote of one State over one-fourth of the whole number of States. The South would consequently be in no danger of losing any right by going into such a convention, while the North would lose none of its power. If nothing satisfactory could be agreed on, both sections would be left in the precise attitude in which they now stand.

5. The personal association and the comparison of views of the representative men of the two sections might result in the adoption of a constitution which would be generally acceptable, and which would restore the country to peace and harmony, and amply secure the rights of all.

Surely no fair or plausible argument can be made against such a proposition. Such a convention could do no hurt if it did no good, while the probabilities are that its results would be eminently beneficial.

The Constitution provides that Congress shall, upon the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, call a convention for proposing amendments, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the States, shall become a part or parts of the Constitution.

Now, suppose that the Legislatures of the ten excluded States, together with Kentucky and Maryland, which would constitute one-third of the States, should propose that such a Convention should be called, could the Northern States, or at least a sufficient number of them to make up the necessary two-thirds, refuse to unite in the call? What excuse could they offer to the world and to the country for their refusal? The very fact that they now feel under constitutional obligations to submit constitutional amendments to the excluded States for their approval is an admission that they have the right to participate in the formation and amendment of the organic law, and if through their Legislatures, then why not in the other mode of amendment prescribed by the Constitution through a National Constitutional Convention. It could only be an unwarranted exercise of power which would prevent them from so doing. The Radical party profess to demand of the South only such amendments of the Constitution as will secure the Government against future rebellion. Such guarantees could be as well obtained in a Constitutional Convention as by amendments thrust upon the Southern States by Congress; for in either case the amendments could not be ratified without the assent of at least some of those States. And it might be that the Southern States would be more willing to accept amendments which they were allowed an opportunity to discuss, and in the framing of which they were allowed to participate, than those which were thrust under their noses with the peremptory and insolent demand that they should ratify.

If the Southern States should make this proposition, and the North should refuse to accept it, it would then be manifest that fairness and justice were not parts of their policy, and that their seeming anxiety to restore the Government to its original conditions, provided constitutional guarantees against future disturbances could be obtained, was a barefaced fraud, and an inexcusable piece of duplicity.

The people would see that there was no sincerity in their professions, and that they entertained no honest purpose of bringing peace to the nation. The South would in that case have the sympathy, and its cause the support of thousands and tens of thousands of Northern men, who now regard it as obstinate and contumacious, and give their countenance to Radical schemes.

We know of no more practicable plan than this whereby the South can strengthen its position and throw the weight of popular opprobrium upon its adversaries, and we trust that the subject will be considered and acted upon without delay by the Southern Legislatures, and that they ask the coöperation of the Legislatures of the Northern States in the movement. They will sacrifice neither their rights nor their dignity by so doing, but may accomplish much good and gain security for the safety of their section.

The Governorship of Kentucky—Card from Hon. Humphrey Marshall.

The Louisville (Ky.) *Democrat* of the 17th inst., contains the following:

Editors of the Democrat:

In your issue of to-day you publish my name as connected with the next Gubernatorial race in Kentucky, assigning me a place among the candidates for that high office. I take, instantly, the opportunity to ask you publicly to correct this mistake, and to say through your columns, unqualifiedly, that I neither am nor will I be a candidate for the nomination to that office or any other. I desire only to resume and pursue the practice of my profession, and assure my friends everywhere that they could not do me a greater disservice than to connect my name again with politics, toward the administration of which I have not left one single aspiration.

Respectfully, HUMPHREY MARSHALL.

Hon. Alexander H. Stephens—His Apprehensions of the Future.

The Augusta (Ga.) correspondent of the Louisville *Democrat*, writing under date of Nov. 12, says:

"Mr. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS has been here during the past week, attending to a legal case in which he is employed, involving a large amount of cotton. Without obtruding his views upon anybody, or seeking an opportunity to express them, he never hesitated when asked to counsel the rejection of the Amendment, although he looks for dark days from Radical vengeance in consequence of the act. His apprehensions are very gloomy."

Gold Mines at Abbeville.

AUGUSTA, Tuesday, Nov. 20.

A party from Dorn gold mines, Abbeville, S. C., represents discoveries which promise large results. An old mill and one battery after eighteen hours' work, gave 917 pennyweights gold from less than a ton and a quarter of reduced ore.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW.

FLOWER-DE-LUCE. By HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW. With illustrations. Boston: TICKNOR & FIELDS. 1867.

In this exquisite little quarto the reader will find collected the twelve beautiful lyrics which have appeared during the last two or three years in the *Atlantic Monthly*. Their melody and sentiment will be pleasantly familiar; the sea-like harmony and suggestiveness of "Palingenesis;" the brief but tender elegy on HAWTHORNE; the martial plaintiveness of "Killed at the Ford;" the finished and impressive sonnets on DANTE'S immortal epic: each of the poems is a gem, and the casket is worthy to enshrine them, with its creamy paper, open, clear type, and excellent illustrations by FENN, PERKINS, EYTINGE, (whose "Kambalu" is an illustration of remarkable strength of power,) WAUD and COLEMAN, to whose conceptions the engraver, ANTHONY, has done much justice. We have called these little poems *gems;* it is the word which instinctively rises to the lips as the eye dwells on the page, and it expresses more than the word casually implies. LONGFELLOW'S poetry cannot be called a golden mine; it is not suggestive of limitless, creative, or profoundly passionate resources, but of gems of pure quality and refined workmanship,—gems of sentiment, of reflection and of expression, garnered in the heart, treasured in the memory. The recently published new and complete edition of his poems and prose writings affords a favorable opportunity to examine the traits and verify the claims of his muse.

There is a remarkable consistency and harmonious art in the development of LONGFELLOW'S genius and career, which is in striking contrast with the spasmodic and improvident course of more impassioned bards. Education, temperament, character and circumstances have united to produce this result. Born in Portland, Me., in 1807, his early domestic and social relations were eminently favorable, and the local associations of his birthplace are gratefully recorded in one of the most pleasing of his reminiscent poems. A classmate of HAWTHORNE at Bowoin College, and of a more cheerful and social temper than that introspective *raconteur*, his sense of beauty found ample gratification in the graces of literature and the lovely transitions of Nature, of which several genial critiques and early poems bear satisfactory evidence. The latter were chiefly descriptive, and from the first distinguished by artistic construction and the absence of exaggeration and rhetorical display. "Woods in Winter," "Pulaski's Banner," and others soon found their way into schoolbooks and anthologies, but were regarded as the recreative utterances of a scholar rather than as forerunners of an eminent poetical career. The study of modern European literature widened and deepened not only the power of expression, but the range of perception and sympathy, and the finished and graceful style of a volume of travels—on the model of IRVING'S *Sketch Book* and DANA'S *Idle Man*—though essentially different in scope, tone and character, soon marked the author as a careful, natural, and at the same time, elegant writer. The artistic element, however, prevailed over the creative; no profound insight, psychological speculation or dramatic intensity appeared, but a pure instinct for the beautiful, expressive grace, quiet humor, descriptive tact and gentle pathos. These traits of "Outre-Mer" belong equally to "Hyperion" and "Kavanagh." As time passed on and the pulse of youth calmed, came more thoughtfulness; experience enriched as well as chastened, and with rare prosperity in his prime, LONGFELLOW found in verse a more gracious and characteristic range and inspiration; so that lessons of life, lyrics of affection and flowers of scholarship, from time to time, with modest care and melodious aptitude were first scattered along the casual literature of the day, and then gathered into dainty volumes with a more elaborate poem to lead off—to refresh and charm the growing and grateful audience of the Cambridge bard at home and abroad. It is pleasant to those who know him, to linger over the memory of these pleasant years when they saw him in the dear old-fashioned house, sacred to patriotic reminiscence, domestic happiness, and the "calm air of delightful studies;" where so many poor scholars have found sympathy, so many gifted exiles refuge, so many long-tried friends congenial intercourse. With the "Voices of the Night" began LONGFELLOW'S peculiar fame and work. Thenceforth his muse was a houshold favorite. Without the philosophical convictions of WORDSWORTH, or the bold passion of BYRON, the sensuous luxury of KEATS, the fantasy of SHELLEY or the subtle sentiment and scientific insight of TENNYSON—LONGFELLOW, as a poet, has demonstrated to the world that "gentleness is power," that grace has a charm not less than grandeur, and that simplicity, candor, tenderness and truth in poetry, as in character, are conservative as well as beautiful and bountiful elements.

To many writers of verse conscious of strong poetical sympathies and patient elaboration in rhyme and rhythm, of the feelings and ideas thus inspired, the award of fame seems perverse, and they secretly repine at the great success of the popular poet of the day. Such plaints are unreasonable and egotistic. Poetry which reaches the common heart and becomes endeared thereto, must possess a vital element either of art or humanity, or both; for only by virtue of these traits can it so triumph and prevail. Verse transformed to household words, either expresses a feeling, embodies a truth, or represents a fact of interest to men and women as such; otherwise it would not be so adopted and endeared. There is, indeed, a fashion in poetical taste, as there is in dress and the drama; one generation wonders at the preference of another, and bardic, like other reputations, are often evanescent. But when poetry addresses itself in simplicity and truth, with grace and melody, to the average sympathies and the daily life, and is not only responded to at once, but cherished in many lands, chosen by artists to illustrate, by maidens to sing, by statesmen to embellish their discourse, by preachers to emphasize an ethical argument, by friendship to console and aspiration to cheer, and the lover of beauty to charm the hour of musing or social delight—then the voice of the Muse is genuine, her oracles audible, and her sanction assured, despite the caprice of fashion and the theories of critics.

In view, therefore, of the established and gracious fame of LONGFELLOW, it is worth while to candidly examine the grounds of the fact—to recognize the reason of the distinction. Perhaps there are many unknown and unrecognized poets now alive with a more profound poetic sensibility, a more creative imagination and a more impassioned conception; but to such the faculty of expression, the discipline of taste and the native grace of song are wanting; and these are essential conditions, not of poetic experience, but of poetic success. Humble as the praise may seem to many enthusiastic admirers of LONGFELLOW, we venture to assert that the basis of his hold on the popular heart is good sense. Singularly harmonious by temperament and disciplined by scholarship, he has used his gifts with wisdom and the same consummate judgment which enables him to select the right word, to adopt the appropriate metre, and apply his art to the legitimate subject thereof—has guided and guarded his entire literary career and regulated and enriched his culture and character. The wise use of our resources—the tenacious individuality of purpose and progress amid the allurements and distractions of the times—this surely is no small part of the practical rectitude both of life and art; and herein lies one great secret of LONGFELLOW'S eminence. He has availed himself of his own personal experience of life and books—unbeguiled into conventional experiments by an ill-regulated ambition or perverse self-confidence. Essentially a poet of culture, he has studied reverently the masters of song, and been guided by their example. In his recent sonnets on translating DANTE, he compares that noble task to haunting an old Cathedral; in the same spirit of Worship and of Art he has, from early youth, haunted the temple of song, with the sympathy of a poet and the critical eye of a scholar. Hence discipline has combined with delight, and from each master mind he has learned a method or motive which has inspired his muse. Endowed with a remarkable command of, and exquisite taste in language, he began his poetical education by rendering not only with accuracy but the most delicate analogy—German, Spanish, French and Italian verse into English. His translation of the grand elegy wherein a Spanish bard laments his dead father, was a beautiful achievement of his youth; followed by the equally finished rendition of German ballads—a popular Swedish epic, and now about to culminate in his long labor of love—the translation of DANTE'S great poem. There is no exercise of the mind which so finely trains expression as such work as this, when undertaken by one who is both scholar and poet. Intimate acquaintance with the subtle eloquence and expressive significance of foreign tongues, gives an insight and grasp as regards the vernacular. Thus, by experience and endowment, taste and mastery, LONGFELLOW is a verbal artist. Words are to him what colors are to the painter: he has an exquisite sense of their fitness, a keen ear for their music. Above all, he is aware that simplicity is the soul of langauge; that what is true and tender abjures rhetoric, and the more real a mood or a scene is, the more certainly it translates itself into natural, clear, emphatic utterance. Thus furnished with the vocabulary of his art, and fastidious in its use, the love of beauty, the sense of the appropriate, methodize expression. As a mosaic worker carefully selects his tinted cube and places it, with exquisite fastidious skill, so as to produce the desired form, shade and combination, until a saintly face or lovely flower of adamantine hue rewards his patient toil, so, gracefully adjusted and wisely chosen, the words of the poet are combined into images of picturesque or plaintive relief and permanent grace.

To the fluent grace and the simple picturesqueness and pathos of his verse, we must add facility and aptness of comparison. LONGFELLOW'S metaphors are natural and significant, and take the fancy by their adaptation or beauty—as the simile of "carded wool" and "the horns of an angry bull;" descriptive of the rocks and foam in "The Wreck of the *Hesperus;*" such figures as "the corridors of time," and "leaves of memory rustle in the dark," and thoughts that "fold their tents like the Arabs and as silently steal away;" hearts that beat "like muffled drums;" with the metaphorical and real blent in legend or sentiment, as in "The Goblet of Life;" "The Builders;" the "Fire of Drift Wood," &c., appeal to observation and feeling with a simultaneous and poetic charm, to which the least imagina tive spontaneously yields.

LONGFELLOW'S two sojourns in Europe were devoted to the study of language preparatory to his discharge of the duties of Professor of Modern Literature, first at Bowdoin College, and subsequently at Harvard University. But this foreign experience was subservient to his poetical as well as professional education. There are two signal advantages enjoyed by the American of ideal sympathies—contact with the fresh and grand in primeval nature—with the zest and impulse of nascent civilization; and that eager sensibility to the venerable and time-hallowed incident to the absence thereof in his home experience. The imagination, the sentiment and the studies of LONGFELLOW combined to make his visits to the Old World inspiring and memorable; he caught the spirit as well as mastered the letter of modern European literature; he felt, with all the enthusiasm of a novice, the inspiration of antiquity and the picturesqueness of continental scenes and life. The castle on the Rhine, the melancholy decadence of Spain, the legends of Southern France, the associations of Rome, the scenery and the song, the mediæval relics and the quaint architecture and the "comedy of life" abroad, were not only intelligently observed but sympathetically assimilated by the American poet-student, and, in conjunction with his literary researches, furnished and forged his mind, taste and tendencies so as constantly to reappear, mould and tint his verse in after years. This happy application of the lessons of the past to the life and annals of his country, is one great cause of his success, and the grateful reproduction of the essential spirit of what is dear to romance and scholarship, in a form akin to native associations, is no less attractive. Thus, GOETHE'S fine pastoral of "Hermann and Dorothea" finds its parallel, with a new and effective American subject, in "Evangeline;" the "Spanish Student" gives us the flavor, as it were, of the old drama of Spain, with local and human touches caught from modern life; in the "Golden Legend" we have an ingenious and authentic picture of the life of the middle ages—its love, faith, habitudes and lore gracefully embodied. But it is, perhaps, in less elaborate forms that LONGFELLOW most aptly realizes the best influences of German literature upon his artistic development; the homely and humble but significant facts and phases of life which its ballads and romances illustrate, he delineates from the aspect and experience of his own surroundings. Thus the familiar is made poetical, or rather the poetry of the life of to-day is revealed, thereby appealing to common observation and universal sympathy. Who has not paused, in his rural walk, to watch the "Village Blacksmith" at his forge? or peered curiously through the iron railing of the "Jewish Cemetery at Newport," and thought of the mysterious destiny of that indomitable race? Who ever left the "Arsenal at Springfield" without speculating on war and its instruments? or watched the "Building of Ships" and did not, in fancy, realize the singular transformation of the forest trees into a vessel destined to cross trackless seas and bear a nation's flag to distant hemispheres, with all the miracles of navigation and mysteries of destiny? These and such as these themes LONGFELLOW has embalmed in melodious, graphic and emphatic verse; and thus by the choice of subject, not less than by felicity of diction, won the public ear. And there is a still higher principle of which he has never lost sight; interwoven with narrative and description, with legend and song, is an appeal to the conscience and to the affections; almost invariably the moral of the poem in genially suggestive or naively inwrought. Every "psalm of life" breathes a monition; in "Excelsior" it is aspiration; in "Resignation" it is heavenly hope; in "The Two Angels" it is divine sympathy. The love of children, the calm joys of home, the sweet amenities of friendship—all that domestic love hallows and tender faith hopes—breathe in the soft cadence or ring in the musical refrain; and hence the poet holds the key to many a household and heart; his choicest poems are of the fireside; his most delicate prose is idyllic; his most select art is rhythmic; witness the success of metrical experiments wherein so many have failed. How soon "Evangeline" domesticated hexameters! How waned the opposition to the trochaic octosyllabic metre of Hiawatha's song, when the exquisite adaptation thereof to the vague, remote aboriginal myths thus embodied and embalmed, was realized, and the peculiar cadence of the verse, in its very quaintness and monotony, chimed so simply and plaintively with the subject and scene of the song! In "Miles Standish" and "Tales of a Wayside Inn," there is the same adaptation of metre and words to the subject—the same blending of native touches and traits with foreign tones and traditions—a grace, tenderness or truth pleasing to the mind and ear, and picturesque to the fancy and associations. In all we have said to account for and justify the popularity of LONGFELLOW, the reference has been to artistic qualities and personal taste and geniality; but another element of his success must be sought in the spirit of the age, in the temper of the times. It is the grand distinction of poetry over all other literature, that it is compensatory and consoling. In days of despotism it gives vent to the ideas and feelings wrongfully repressed; souls "wreak upon expression" what they cannot develop in action; but, in times of material prosperity and external excitement, when every day's news is agitating, when Science crowds life with wonder, and Care fills it with perplexity, the heart yearns for calm and comfort; we long for the waters that go softly; we desire to refresh our souls with the beautiful, the peaceful, the true, and escape the din of controversy and the fever of passion. To this mood, need and aspiration, such poems as those of LONGFELLOW gratefully minister. They whisper a consoling sentiment; they breathe a tender counsel; they rehearse a quaint old story, and haunt our weary work with rhymes of quiet cheer or plaintive music; and therefore they are welcome—the more so for their concentrated aroma and melodious brevity. It is too busy an age for epics, too real an age for allegory, too earnest an age for idle and voluptuous song; it is a period when we hunger for truth, crave reality, rejoice in beauty and appreciate art, and therefore demand of the poet, sincerity, manliness, simplicity, grace, and therewith the faith and freedom to soothe, uphold and recreate the soul.

THE SOUTHERN FREEDMEN.

Schools for Southern Freedmen—Sentiments of the People—State of society, &c.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Friday, Nov. 16, 1866.

The report of the Superintendent of Education in the Freedmen's Bureau in this State, for October, shows that there were, during that month, 48 schools in operation, with 63 teachers and 2,755 pupils. Of the teachers, 40 were white and 23 colored; and, of the pupils, 1,109 were males, and 1,646 were females.

Thirty-four schools with the same number of teachers, and 1,080 pupils, were sustained wholly by the freedmen; while 14 others were partly sustained by them; and they paid, in all, about $1,000, during the month, to the support of education.

Fourteen schools, with 29 teachers, and 1,675 pupils, were sustained by Northern societies.

All the Northern teachers have their pupils in Sunday-schools, in which they receive all the moral instruction generally imparted in such schools.

The report for the current month will show a very large increase in the educational work among the freedmen; and the number of pupils will increase largely for, perhaps, three months yet.

There is still much prejudice existing against the establishment of schools for freedmen, and especially against their establishment and conduct by Northern teachers. This silly and ignorant prejudice is, however, wearing away slowly, but as rapidly, perhaps, as should be expected under existing circumstances. The slave-holding portion of the South were always taught to look upon negroes very much as the people of the North look upon their live stock—creatures to be valued only for the price they would bring in the market, and, therefore, possessing no rights in common with those who held them in bondage. It is not very strange, therefore, that they should be slow, since the negro is free, to recognize his manhood and his inherent and indefeasible right to all those advantages which they deem so essential to their own prosperity and happiness. They do, to be sure, admit that, now that he is free, he should be educated; yet they claim his education should be limited; and while they contend that he is vastly inferior to the whites, and can never successfully compete with them in any manner—can never equal them in moral worth or intellectual attainments or ability—they continually exhibit by their actions, and often by their language, a most painful fear that, under the tuition of Northern teachers, he will rise to a position equal in everything to that which they occupy!

The poorer classes of whites look upon the freedmen with much jealousy, and endeavor by a superiority of physical strength—brute force—and by unlawful and outrageous conduct to deprive them of advantages which they do not themselves enjoy or improve, and which they appear intuitively to regard as calculated, if continued, to render the freedmen, both in morals and intelligence, their superiors.

There is still much cruelty inflicted by white men upon the freedmen, and a very general complaint prevails that they are driven away by their employers, without pay. There are no doubt some complaints of this sort made through the ignorance of the employes, and without just cause, yet there are nevertheless a great number who complain justly.

At the Colored Men's Convention, held in Macon the first week in this month, and at which some sixty or more counties were represented, it appears that in less than fifty counties from one to twenty freedmen were killed by whites since Jan. 1—amounting in all to *over one hundred and fifty murders in ten months, in less than half the counties of the State*, and in no instance did the civil authorities make any effort to bring the murderers to justice. Many of these murders, we are informed, were committed by what are termed respectable men—men of good standing in community—and in one instance the murderer of a colored woman was a member of the Georgia Legislature. His first shot took effect in the poor woman's shoulder, and finding that was not sufficient to accomplish his design, he shot her a second time, through the head, producing instant death.

The civil Courts, the freedmen unanimously claim, fail to do them justice in cases where one of the parties is white: but, where both parties are colored, they acknowledge that they are dealt with fairly.

In cases between white and colored, the latter are not unfrequently reminded by the officers of the law that they are "niggers," and cannot, therefore, be allowed to contradict or call in question the statements of the former. And we know, from our own knowledge, that the sentiment of the whites is such that scarcely a Judge in this State, or anywhere in the South, can be found with sufficient moral courage, and freedom from the general prejudice which prevails against the negro, to decide a case, however clear, in his favor, and against a white man. "Do you *stand up for the nigger?*" is a question that none dare answer in the affirmative, unless they are willing to submit to all sorts of personal abuse and complete social ostracism.

Yankees are hated for their official efforts to protect the freedman against the cupidity and cruelty of his former oppressor; but, for the citizen of the South who dares to secure him justice—to stand between him and cruelty and outrage—they can find no language sufficiently strong to express their contempt and inveterate hatred. The very best evidence that can be produced against a Government official, to show that he fails to act justly and impartially, is, in almost every instance, the fact that the whilom slave holders speak well of him. It is a notorious fact that every officer who is praised and well thought of by the freedmen, is invariably cursed and hated by the whites.

The recent elections have greatly dampened the hopes of those who, for some time past, have been laboring under the delusion that "my policy" was sufficient, not only to redeem them from all the sins of rebellion, but, ultimately, to place them in control of that Government which they so heartily hate, and which, for four years, they fought so very persistently to destroy. They now, many of them, are in mortal dread of confiscation, and they are, therefore, making great efforts to dispose of their estates, and at almost any price they can get for them. These are among those who swore they never would live under the *Yankee Government*, and who, now that all hope of controlling what they failed to destroy is gone, are disposed to be consistent—sell what they have left, and leave for a clime in which they can, with impunity, anathematize the land of their fathers to their heart's content.

The Constitutional Amendment, as your readers have already learned, is not at all popular in the land of *chivalry*. The Legislature of this State has already *scorned the insult*, as a Macon paper expresses it, and thus did *"honor to the State!"* We overheard two members of the Legislature say that negro suffrage was preferable to the Amendment. They may possibly get the preferable part. They are certainly acting in a manner that, to say the least, is not at all likely to retard the efforts of those who favor impartial suffrage. They are working against impartial suffrage very much after the fashion in which they worked to perpetuate the institution of Slavery when they fired upon Fort Sumter. By their prejudice, however, they are rendered too blind to see it in that light; and thus are they daily exemplifying the truth of the adage of the Greeks, that "whom the gods wish to destroy, they first make mad." NOW-AND-THEN.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE RECENT HOMICIDE IN FIRST-AVENUE.

The Eighteenth Ward Police Succeed in Arresting Three of the Perpetrators—The Fourth Still at Large—The Prisoners Remanded for Examination.

The readers of the TIMES may remember that on the 3d inst. four ruffians entered the restaurant of MICHAEL MYERS, No. 443 First-avenue, and called for refreshments. As the party were boisterous in their behavior, and evidently intoxicated, the proprietor quietly declined to fill their orders, giving as a plea that the hour for closing the place had arrived. This refusal enraged the rowdies so much that they made an onslaught upon the furniture, and succeeded in breaking several pieces, beside the windows. Mr. MYERS attempted to eject his troublesome visitors, but failed. At this juncture one WALTER WESTCOTT, who was seated at an adjoining table, got up and endeavered to persuade the intruders to retire peacefully. His well-meant interference was the signal for a savage attack upon both the proprietor and WESTCOTT, during which the latter received a severe cut across the abdomen, causing the intestines to protrude. The assailants made their escape before they could be secured. The wounded man was removed to Bellevue Hospital, where he died on the 11th inst., when an inquest was held by Coroner NAUMANN, the particulars of which were published in the TIMES of the 12th. Subsequent to this inquest Capt. CAMERON, of the Eighteenth Precinct, received certain information tending to discover the gang of desperadoes committing the homicide, and he placed several of his most experienced officers on their track. None of the witnesses of the affray had recognized these men, so they affored no assistance. A day or two since Officer HARRIS succeeded in arresting MICHAEL MAHER and MICHAEL HUGHES, who were identified as members of the gang, but it was not proved that either of them had inflicted the fatal wound, although their arrest gave the Police a proper clue. The residence of the suspected man was closely watched by Officer HARRIS during the whole of Monday night, and resulted in his arrest about 6 o'clock yesterday morning. He proved to be JAMES DOUGHERTY, 22 years of age, and a native of Ireland. The Police give him a very unenviable character, he being a well-known rough. The fourth member of the riotous gang is still at large, but will doubtless be under arrest before the end of the week. All three of the prisoners were, yesterday morning, taken to Police Headquarters, in Mulberry-street, where they were locked up, to await further developments. DOUGHERTY is charged with having struck the fatal blow.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Decrease in the Mortality of the City—Dr. Harris on Zymotic Diseases and How to Avoid Them—Locations of Typhoid Fever and Scarlatina.

The number of deaths recorded in this City for the week ending Nov. 17, was 372, being a decrease of 19 from the number of the previous week, and 58 less than in the corresponding week of 1865.

The number of deaths from zymotic diseases was 74; of these 9 were from typhoid fever.

DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

The number of deaths in the public institutions last week, was 48, as follows: Castle Garden Depot, 1; New-York Hospital, 4; St. Vincent's Hospital, 1; Emigrant Refuge, Ward's Island, 6; Bloomingdale Asylum, 2; Almshouse, 8; Charity Hospital, 2; Lunatic Asylum, 2; Nursery Hospital, 3; St. Luke's Hospital, 1; Smallpox Hospital, 1; Bellevue Hospital, 13.

PERIODS OF DEATH.

The ages at which deaths took place are arranged as follows: Under 1 year, 108; between 1 and 2 years, 21; between 2 and 3 years, 20; between 3 and 4 years, 14; between 4 and 5 years, 6; between 5 and 10 years, 18; between 15 and 20 years, 12; between 20 and 40 years, 83; between 40 and 60 years, 50; between 60 and 80 years, 28; 80 and upward, 12. Total, 372.

DR. HARRIS' WEEKLY LETTER.

The following letter from Dr. ELISHA HARRIS, Registrar of Vital Statistics, contains some points of interest relative to zymotic or foul-air diseases which should not be lost sight of:

BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS,
METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH,
Tuesday, Nov. 20, 1866.

In the week ending Nov. 17, only 372 deaths occurred in New-York, and only 143 in Brooklyn. This mortality is equivalent to a yearly death-rate in Brooklyn of 23 1-10 per 1,000, and of 24½ per 1,000 in New-York, exclusive of Island institutions. An unusually favorable condition of the public health is indicated in almost every aspect of the last three weeks' records of mortality.

Zymotic causes produced nearly 20 per cent. of the deaths in New-York and in Brooklyn, 20 per cent. The Seventeenth and Twenty-second Wards in the former City, and the Fifth, Sixth, Eleventh, Fourteenth and Sixteenth Wards in Brooklyn, have unsanitary influences for this class of diseases, notwithstanding the advantages of natural position. The 21 deaths from scarlatina and the 15 from typhoid fever in the two cities point to domiciled and local conditions of insanitarity.

A single death from cholera, a lady, eight hours from attack, has not passed unheeded. The saving effect of thorough disinfection will never be doubted by physicians who have watched the behavior of the epidemic in New-York. Deep as the mysteries of cholera infection and its epidemics are, the fact is indisputedly established that by chemistry and cleansing its pestilential poison can be destroyed. And as cholera infection can survive a Winter of storms and frost and again be excited into epidemic activity, it would be criminal folly to relax the watchfulness and exact methods by which, by God's blessing, our cities have been so far saved. Cholera is still destroying valuable lives in several American cities. In each of them, as well as in this Sanitary District, there should be no hesitation in the absolute measures which are required for public protection. New-York is not alone in such efforts, and testimony like others is being borne by hundreds of towns in Europe. By the last mail we received an abstract of testimony from twenty-three Health Officers affirming by their experience the success of the "stamping out" method of management. In the crowded City of Bristol there have been thirty distinct outbreaks of malignant cholera the past few months, and in each instance the epidemic died from the dwellings with but one victim out of each. New-York, Brooklyn and several towns in their vicinity, have equally instructive records in the recent visitation. E. HARRIS.

ZYMOTIC TABLE.

The following table shows the number and whereabouts of deaths from diseases invited and fostered by neglect of sanitary laws:

Wards.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Croup.	Whooping Cough.	Typhus Fever.	Typhoid Fever.	Cholera.	Cholera Infantum.	Other Zymotic Diseases.	Cholera Morbus.	Other Diarrhœal Diseases.	Total from Zymotic Diseases.	By Accident, &c.	Total deaths from all causes.	Total population in Wards (Census of 1860.)
1.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	8	18,120
2.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2,507
3.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	7	3,757
4.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	13	21,904
5.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	7	22,341
6.	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	11	20,698
7.	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	18	40,308
8.	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	39,722
9.	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	3	17	44,366
10.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	22	29,651
11.	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	4	2	34	59,963
12†	—	—	1	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	1	—	7	—	19	36,647
13.	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	4	4	17	29,029
14.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	1	11	28,087
15.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	4	27,588
16.	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	3	17	48,183
17.	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	6	2	27	72,770
18.	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	1	19	57,464
19‡	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	7	1	35	32,841
20.	—	—	1	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	8	1	26	67,534
21§	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	2	20	49,024
22.	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	6	—	22	61,749
	1	—	14	6	10	1	—	9	1	3	8	—	21	74	21	372	814,254

*Includes deaths in New-York Hospital.
†Includes deaths in Randall's and Ward's Island Hospitals.
‡Includes deaths in Blackwell's Island and Colored Home Hospitals.
§Includes deaths in Bellevue Hospital.

THE CAUSES OF DEATH.

The various diseases resulting in death are classified as follows:

Miasmatic Diseases—Small-pox, 1; scarlitina, 14; diptheria, 6; croup (pseudo-memoranous,) 10; whooping cough, 1; typhoid fever, 9; erysipelas, 4; puerperal fever, 3; carbuncle, 1; dysentery (acute,) 2; diarrhœa (acute,) 6; cholera (Asiatic,) 1; cholera infantum, 3; intermittent fever, 1; remittent fever, 2; pyæmia, 1; total, 82.

Enthetic or Innoculated Diseases—Syphi is, 1.

Dietic Diseases—Starvation, (privation, &c.,) 7; delirium tremens, 1.

Diathetic Diseases—Dropsy, 4; cancer, uteri, 2; cancer of the breast, 1; cancer of the liver, 1; noma, (cancrum oris, &c.,) 2.

Tubercular Diseases.—Scrofula, 1; tabes mesenterica, 22; phthisis pulmonalis, 55; hydrocephalus, 4.

Diseases of the Nervous System.—Meningitis, 6; cerebritis, 5; softening of the brain, 1; apoplexy, 4; paralysis, (general,) 3; epilepsy, 1; convulsions, 22; tetanus, 7; congestion of the brain, 4.

Diseases of the Circulatory System.—Pericarditis, 1; aneurism of the heart, 1; disease of the heart, 10; hypertrophy of the heart, 2; valvular disease of the heart, 4; fatty degeneration of the heart, 1.

Diseases of the Respiratory System.—Laryngitis, 1; bronchitis, 12; pleurisy, 1; pneumonia, 19; congestion of the lungs, 4; hemorrhage of the lungs, 2.

Diseases of the Digestive System—Gastritis, 7; enteritis, 8; peritonitis, 8; hernia, (strangulated,) 1; obstruction of intestines, 1; hepatitis, 1; jaundice, 2.

Diseases of the Urinary System—Nephria, (Bright's disease,) 6; cystitis, 1.

Diseases of the Generative System—Ovarian tumor, 1; metritis, 1.

Diseases of the Integumentary System—Otorrhœa, 1; abscess of thigh, 1.

Developmental Diseases of Children—Premature birth, 9; cyanosis, 1; teething, 1.

Women—Flooding, 1.

Age—Old age, 8.

Nutrition—Atrophy, 1; debility, 11.

Accident and Negligence—Fractures and contusions, 6; burns and scalds, 6; poison, 1; drowning, 4; suffocation, 2.

Homicide—Murder and manslaughter, 2.

RECAPITULATION.

Miasmatic diseases	63	Urinary system	7
Enthetic	1	Generative system	2
Dietic	8	Integumentary system	2
Diathetic	10	Developmental, child'n.	11
Tubercular	82	Developmental, women.	1
Nervous system	53	Developmental, age	8
Circulatory system	19	Developmental, nutrit'n	12
Respiratory system	39	Accident, &c	19
Digestive system	31	Homicide	1
Total			372

The following is a recapitulation of sexes and nativities of persons that died in New-York and Brooklyn during the week ending Nov. 17, 1866:

NEW-YORK.

Men	88	Girls	95
Women	85		
Boys	104	Total	372

NATIVITIES.

Austria	1	Scotland	4
British America	3	Switzerland	2
England	7	United States	239
France	2		
Germany	36	Total	372
Ireland	75		

BROOKLYN.

Men	35	Girls	44
Women	36		
Boys	40	Total	155

NATIVITIES.

British America	2	Italy	1
England	5	Scotland	2
Germany	12	United States	116
Ireland	29		
Total			155

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

The following is the meteorological table kept for the Metropolitan Board of Health, for the week ending Nov. 20, 1866:

Days of the Week.	November.	Daily Mean of Barometer.	Daily Mean of Temperature.	Thermometer — Lowest.	Thermometer — Highest.	Daily av. of saturation three p.m.	Rain—Inches.
Sunday	11	29.94	57	5	65	—	15
Monday	12	30.03	52	43	56	—	.....
Tuesday	13	30.14	46	40	56	—	.....
Wednesday	14	30.20	47	40	60	—	.....
Thursday	15	29.80	56	46	70	—	1.6
Friday	16	29.90	45	43	63	—	.....
Saturday	17	29.7	40	40	55	—	.....
Mean of Barometer for week							29.87
Mean of Temperature for week							49.5-7
Average of Humidity for week, Saturation being 100							61
Total rain fall							1.21

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

The Division Parade on Evacuation Day—Additional Regimental Orders.

The following General Orders are published for the information of those concerned:

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT,
N. G. S. N. Y., NEW-YORK, NOV. 16, 1866.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 11.—In accordance with brigade orders, this regiment will assemble for parade on Monday, the 26th inst., in full fatigue uniform, (white gloves.)

Regimental line will form in Bond-street, right on Broadway, at 11:15 o'clock. The field and staff officers will report to the Colonel, mounted, and the non-commissioned staff, first sergeants, band, drum corps and regimental bugler to the Adjutant on the parade line fifteen minutes before formation. Orders to wear overcoats may be issued from these headquarters to the armories on the morning of the parade, if the weather should prove inclement.

2. No officer or member who arrives on the ground after report of first sergeants will be permitted to parade with the regiment. All such will be reported as absent from duty, and any officer or member leaving the parade without proper authority will be returned to Court-martial.

This paragraph will be received as a standing order, and will be strictly enforced.

By order of Col. T. W. PARMELE.
A. T. FRANCIS, First Lieut. and Acting Adjutant.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTH REGIMENT,
NATIONAL GUARD, S. N. Y.,
NEW-YORK, NOV. 16, 1866.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 10.—1. In compliance with Division and Brigade Orders, this regiment will parade in full uniform (without knapsacks and overcoats,) on Monday, 26th inst. Roll-call of companies at 10 o'clock A. M. Field and staff will report to the Colonel, and non-commissioned staff, band and drum corps will report to the Adjutant at the same hour.

By order of Col. EMMONS CLARK.
Official: HENRY S. STEELE, Adjutant.
B. M. WEED, Sergeant Major.

HEADQUARTERS, NINTH REGIMENT, N. G. S. N. Y.,
NEW YORK, Nov 19, 1866.

GENERAL ORDERS N. . 10.—1. In obedience to orders from brigade headquarters, the officers and men of this regiment will report at the armory on Monday morning, Nov. 26, in full uniform, (white gloves,) for parade and review.

Company roll calls at 10:30 A. M.

Field and staff (mounted) non-commissioned staff, band and drum corps, to report at same time.

Should the 26th prove extremely cold or inclement, overcoats will be worn, but not otherwise. By order of C.I. J. H. WILCOX.

WM. SEWARD, Jr., Adjutant.
R. S. SPELMAN, Sergeant-Major.

War Claims of Soldiers and Sailors.

The final report of the Executive of the Sanitary Commission War Claim Association of New-York gives an exhibit of the work of nearly four years, from Jan. 19, 1863, to Nov. 1, 1866, on behalf of invalid soldiers and sailors, and the widows, children, fathers, mothers, brothers and sisters of deceased soldiers and sailors. The following tables contain the information given in the report:

Claimant.	Claims Filed. Pensions.	Pay and Bounty.	Prize.	Total.	Claims Allowed. Pensions.	Pay and Bounty.	Prize.	Total.
Widows	1,741	1,478	25	3,244	1,021	1,170	19	2,213
Children	118	85	—	203	85	—	—	118
Parents	1,761	1,843	765	4,368	1,258	1,049	618	2,925
Brothers	—	758	16	774	—	650	11	661
Fathers	515	657	8	1,180	314	559	4

public use. I do not think the injunction at their suit ought to be sustained, even if we could see that by or from such interference they might suffer some slight damage or inconvenience. I think the injunction at the suit of Waterbury and the Ferry Company, restraining the Railroad Company, should be vacated with costs. As the question between the two railroad companies, I assume and think that before the Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company actually commenced locating, constructing and extending their tracks in and through Thirty-fourth-street or the strip of land 100 feet wide, both or either of the Railroad Companies had the right as between each other to extend their tracks easterly in or through Thirty-fourth-street or the strip of land to the ferry, or as far as the grading and condition of the street or strip of land would permit. Before the Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Company actually commenced taking a qualified possession of the centre or middle of that part of Thirty-fourth-street or the strip of land, by locating and constructing their extension, I do not see why either Railroad Company had not a right to make their extension through or along the centre or middle of the street or strip, to the exclusion of the other from that particular location. I do not see upon what principle this Court could have favored the right of either Company thus to locate their extension to the exclusion of the other before any actual attempt at such location. But I think that the Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Company, by first actually taking a qualified possession of the centre or middle of the street or strip of land, by locating and constructing their extension as far as they did until interfered with by the agents or servants of the other Railroad Company, acquired the right to complete the construction of, and to operate their extension to the ferry, or as near to it as the condition of the street or strip and the convenient operation of the ferry would permit, to the exclusion of the right of the other Company to interfere in any way with the construction or operation of the Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery extension as thus located. I have carefully examined the question between the two Railroad Companies and can see no other principle or ground upon which we can put our decision. I do not think that the circumstance that the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company, or its officers or agents intended to further extend their tracks through the centre or middle of the street or strip of land, and had the ties and other materials for such extension or the circumstance that such intended extension through the centre or middle would be more convenient for them in the construction or use, because their tracks east of First-avenue, which had been constructed some time before the other railroad company commenced locating and constructing their extension in the centre or middle of the street or strip, did or could affect or impair the right of the Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Company first to actually locate and commence constructing their extension as they did. The order in this action between the railroad companies, and in which Oliver Charlick and the Ferry Company are parties defendants, should be reversed, and the injunction which was vacated by it restored and continued, with costs to the plaintiffs, to be paid by the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company.

Presiding Justice BARNARD concurred in the above opinion—Justice CLERKE dissenting.

An Action by Seamen for Wages—Defence, They Destroyed a Portion of the Freight—An Interesting Case of Assorted Cargo.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II—NOV. 20.

Before Justice Mullen and a Jury.

Charles Herrnkind vs. *William W. Tappscott.*—The plaintiff herein sought to recover the sum of $886, with interest, alleged to be due from defendant under the following circumstances: In December, 1864, defendant Tappscott was the owner of a vessel named the *Perseverance*, and five seamen shipped on board of her for a voyage from New-York to Leghorn, and return. These five mariners were to have $35 per month each for the round voyage. The complaint then states that the services were performed; the ship returned to New-York; but that both master and the owner of the vessel refused to pay them their wages. The sailors thereupon assigned their claim to the plaintiff, who is a boarding-house keeper of this City, and he brought the suit.

The defence to the action is an unusual one. Counsel, in opening, said he was glad to know that such cases have hitherto been very rare. The answer shows that at Leghorn the vessel was freighted with Italian statuary, very costly; also, with rags, sausages and cicrona. That while the vessel was lying at the port of Leghorn, and also while on the voyage to this port, the five sailors in question stole a fine piece of marble statuary, valued at $700; four bales of rags, worth over $300; also five boxes of citron and one box of sausages. That the whole amount taken by the sailors was valued at over $1,000. The Captain of the *Perseverance* was put upon the stand. He testified that for more than twenty years he had been Captain of vessels. Never before had he withheld a dollar of seamen's wages. Upon the arrival of the vessel at this port, the missing piece of statuary had to be paid for by him at the rate of $600 in gold, equal to $845 in greenbacks. Some testimony was given tending to show that the seamen, after getting possession of the piece of statuary, and not being able to dispose of it without detection, threw it overboard during the voyage. Counsel for the defendant cited several decisions of the Federal and State Courts, all tending to show that in such cases the crew must be held liable for the loss of articles shown to have been stolen or destroyed during a voyage.

The Justice, in charging the jury, said there was no presumption of law that if goods, of which the cargo of a vessel consist, are stolen or destroyed during the voyage, that such stealing or destruction was done by the crew. The fact must be proven affirmatively. The officers or the passengers (if any) of a ship might do it. But when the fact that the crew had taken goods was satisfactorily established, then the law stepped in and said that the sailors must be held accountable. If the wrong doing could be fixed upon any particular watch or gang of the crew, then all others in the ship would be exempt. But if not, they must all share in the loss proportionate to the amount of wages they receive. Such is the law, and a very just one it is. Sailors at sea are a community—they are in a world of their own. Socially, they make their own laws; they form friendships, and being thrown together in the forecastle, and doing duty together on the deck and aloft amid peril and storm, it is but natural that often strong ties of friendship unite them. The whole question in this respect was one for the jury. A sealed verdict will be rendered this morning.

For plaintiff, Messrs. Stallknecht & Hall; for defendant, Messrs. Edwards & Salter.

An Action for Counsel Fees—A Witness Confined Three Hundred and Fifty-four Days.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II—NOV. 20.

Before Justice Mullen and a Jury.

James Ridgway vs. *John Azea alias John Azen.*—The defendant in this action is a Chinaman, the plaintiff a member of the New-York Bar. The latter claimed to recover $88 50 for professional services rendered for defendant at his request, in obtaining from the United States Government the sum of $354 due defendant for attendance as a witness. The defence set up was, that defendant did not understand the English language sufficiently to know what plaintiff said to him; hence that he never agreed to the sum claimed or any other sum; that he never employed the plaintiff—that it was not necessary for him to do so, as he could have obtained his dues from the Government without the intervention of a lawyer. On the latter point the presiding Justice intimated that the defendant's position was correct.

It appeared in evidence that several years ago John the Chinaman, defendant herein, was steward or cook on board of a slaver which was captured by the U. S. Government. The slaver was brought to New-York, and after a long litigation was finally condemned. Meantime the poor Chinaman, being unable to give bail for his appearance at the trial as a witness, was compelled to go to jail, where he remained three hundred and fifty-four days. His claim against the Government was for $1 per day for that time; and it seems that after all the efforts of the lawyer in his behalf, the money was finally paid over to John at the U. S. Marshal's Office, and hence did not come into the attorney's hands.

An effort was made by the defendant's counsel at the conclusion of the testimony to have entered on the record, that this was an unconscionable suit, and was an attempt to defraud an ignorant but honest foreigner, who could not understand our language. The Court denied the motion. The Jury, after several hours' consultation, returned a verdict for the defendant.

For plaintiff, Mr. Ridgway, in person; for defendant, C. E. Miller, Esq.

Damages for Being Run Over.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.—NOV. 20.

Before Justice Jones.

Mary Tillison vs. *Augustus Doll.*—This was an action for damages sustained by plaintiff in being run over by a horse and cart driven by the defendant, on the morning of the 8th of June, 1864, at the corner of Broome and Christie streets.

For defence it was alleged that the accident occurred through want of care and negligence on the part of the plaintiff. It was also set up in defence that plaintiff had already brought a suit in the Marine Court for the same cause of action, which was decided against her.

The Jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff, and assessed the damages at $125.

C. Shafer for plaintiff; John C. Clegg for defendant.

"Deborah" and "Leah the Forsaken" Again in Court.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—NOV. 20.

Before Judge Alker and a Jury.

Bienville vs. *Daly.*—This action was brought to recover the sum of nearly $500, for services alleged to have been rendered by plaintiff in translating from the German to the English language the play of "Deborah," which was subsequently known as "Leah the Forsaken." Plaintiff claimed that the agreement was that he was to have $12 in cash and one-third of the profits of the play, amounting to between $300 and $400. For translating other plays he was to have about $130. Mr. Hezekiah L. Bateman, father of Miss Bateman, the actress, was called on as a witness, and testified as to the amount received by defendant for the play of "Leah." The Jury, under the charge of the Judge, rendered a verdict of $168 for plaintiff.

Roswell D. Hatch, Esq., for plaintiff; for defendant, R. M. Henry, J. F. Daly and D. M. O'Brien, Esqs.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—NOV. 20.

By Justice Sutherland.

MAX HERZOG *vs.* JAMES N. GOLDENDORFER; reference ordered. John Fitzgerald *vs.* H. Koehler, et al; allowance of $200 ordered. In the matter of the application of George Harrison, an habitual drunkard; report of referee confirmed, and order granted.

By Justice J. F. Barnard.

Nettie Slater *vs.* Rowan Slater; report of referee confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—NOV. 20.

By Judge Monell.

William Elmer *vs.* Robert W. Milbank; motion granted. Bridget Milmore *vs.* Michael Milmore et al.; motion granted, without costs. Henry Mitzer *vs.* Joseph Kirkpatrick; motion granted. Samuel M. Burney *vs.* Isaac K. Martin; order reversed, set aside and vacated, with $10 costs and disbursements. Edwin A. Harris et al. *vs.* George C. Chapman et al.; motion granted, and cause referred to a referee, &c.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Judge Russel.

A TRIO OF ROBBERS.

John Donovan, Patrick Connor and Michael McGinnis, indicted for robbery in the first degree, were permitted to plead guilty of an assault with intent to commit robbery. It appears that the trio fell in with John Jones, of No. 215 Division-street, on Wednesday, the 1st of August, and spent a portion of the afternoon together, drinking lager and playing bagatelle. They subsequently invited him to go down to the river and have a swim. This he declined to do, whereupon they laid hold of him, dragged him down Fifty-second-street to the East River, assaulted him in the most violent manner, stripped him of his clothing, took his money and other articles which were in his pockets, then threw him over into the river with the intention of drowning him. There was a very exciting time, and the savage transaction was witnessed by a number of persons. The testimony against the thieves was so overwhelming that they felt compelled to put in the plea which was accepted. The result was that they were discharged from custody.

LOOKING AT WATCHES.

Epenetus Devoe was tried and convicted on a charge of grand larceny. On the 28th of July, he went into the jewelry-store of Rachel Rhein, No. 255 Third-avenue, and asked to look at some gold watches, and appeared to be remarkably anxious to become a purchaser. Two watches, worth $200, were produced, and were being highly recommended as "good going" watches, and upon this guarantee the prisoner determined to make proof for himself by running out of the store and going off a pace too fast to be caught immediately. The complainant subsequently identified the prisoner as the anxious purchaser. He was remanded for sentence.

WHOLESALE COAT DEALERS.

John Williams and Henry C. Mountford, indicted for burglary in the third degree, were brought up for trial. The evidence was a little stronger than they anticipated. They, on the 5th of September, broke into the clothing-store No. 59 New Bowery, and stole therefrom fifty-four coats of the value of $220. They then proceeded with the coats to the house of John Howe, No. 90 Madison-street, and offered to sell the coats to him, but he declined purchasing. He followed them, however, to see where they might go, and on the way got a Police Officer to overhaul them, which was done. The Jury convicted them with but little deliberation, and they were sentenced to the State Prison for five years each.

TRIED AND ACQUITTED.

James McNally, indicted for robbing John Ross, at the corner of Cherry and Pike streets, of the sum of $68, on the 8th of September, was placed at the bar for trial. The complainant being of opinion that the prisoner was merely a tool in the hands of others, who drove him at the time of the assault, was unwilling to prosecute, in which case the jury had to acquit.

Mr. Gunning S. Bedford, Jr., Assistant District-Attorney, appeared for the people.

The following is the

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

The People *vs.* Charles F. Lufkin, William Boyd; grand larceny.

The People *vs.* August Vanier; three cases grand larceny of money.

The People *vs.* Mary R. Stewart; grand larceny.

The People *vs.* Michael Duffy; grand larceny.

The People *vs.* Wm. S. Fagan, John Fagan, Edward Brown; petit larceny.

The People *vs.* Edward Straight; petit larceny.

The People *vs.* Manuel Cortez; two cases false pretences.

The People *vs.* John Evans, Edward Donaldson, Thomas Wilson.

The People *vs.* John Kelly; burglary third degree.

The People *vs.* Thomas O'Donnell; burglary third degree.

The People *vs.* George Andrews; forgery third degree; two cases.

The People *vs.* Patrick McGinn, James Leary; forgery third degree.

The People *vs.* Dennis Hayes, Thomas Kline; robbery first degree.

The People *vs.* Henry Thompson; assault and battery.

William J. Fagan, John Fagan and Edward Brown have been on the list for trial since April last, Hon. Frederick A. Conkling, Colonel of the Eighty-fourth Regiment being complainant in their cases. The accused are working-men, occupying various positions in life. They are charged with refusing to do duty in the regiment, and of stealing articles of uniform given to them as members of the regiment. It is proposed to have their cases disposed of to-day.

Court of Special Sessions.

Before Justices Dowling and Kelly.

The cases at Special Sessions, yesterday, were 57 in number; 20 for assault and battery, 33 for petit larceny, 1 for illegal voting, 1 for violation of the Registry Law, and 1 for cruelty to animals.

Many of the assault and battery cases were dismissed, complainants making no appearance, and a number of the petit larceny cases were charges made against mere children, who were dismissed with a reprimand.

Justice Dowling refused a number of applications for adjournments, on the ground that they were vexatious. He had had several affidavits made before him that money was wheedled out of prisoners on the promise of defence being made of cases where the charges would otherwise have been pleaded guilty to, thus consuming the time of the Court and giving grounds for those complaints. He said: he will fine the term of prisoners who are found guilty and undefended, but I will give the full extent of punishment where the cases is defended by any of these men who prowl round the Court here.

A CHANGE OF FARMS.

Thos. Smyth was charged with stealing a woolen shawl from a dealer therein named William Schalk. Counsel for the prisoner claimed that he was a poor, honest farmer who had come down to the City, got upon the spree, and while in a disturbed state of intellect committed the offence with which he was charged. The Justice did not seem to see matters in this light, and said he would transfer Mr. Smyth from his own farm to the one on Blackwell's Island, for three months.

ILLEGAL VOTING.

James Lynch was charged by Jas. K. Fuller, inspector of Polls, with illegal voting, but there was no evidence to show even an intention to violate the law. There was evidently some misunderstanding. The prisoner was acquitted.

AN ENGINE COMPANY SURPRISED.

Wm. Logan was charged by Charlotte McCarty with an assault. It appeared that the defendant was a member of the company at Engine-house No. 28 Renwick-street, where there was a surprise party a few nights since. This "surprise" was one of those where the party surprised have several days' notice of the approaching visit, possibly to avoid any sudden excitement of their nervous system by the shock. Thus prepared for their friends, the members of the Engine Company had made things nice up stairs, and had invited a few to be surprised when the girls came. Among these was Mr. McCarty, the husband of the complainant. There was no evidence to show that Mrs. McCarthy was also invited, but there was evidence which disclosed the fact that their home gave occasional proof of the lamentable truth that disturbances may occur in the best of families. At the hour for the surprise the ladies put in an appearance, and there was no evidence to show that they came unprovided, or that, from the want of organization, the ladies all brought cakes, which once happened on a like occasion when all went merry, &c., &c. Mrs. McCarty, the complainant, accompanied by her sister, stepped in without sending up their cards, in the virtuous pursuit of the errant husband. The presence of Mrs. McCarty, it appears, was unacceptable to all concerned, and she was politely told to go away, which she refused to do. Logan, the defendant, tried force upon the lady, ejecting her in a most ungentlemanly manner, and thus committing the assault complained of. The case occupied considerable time of the Court, and concluded with Logan being found guilty and remanded for sentence.

AIDING A CONVICT TO ESCAPE.

Thomas Burns was charged by Officer Lemon Cowan with assaulting him when in prosecution of his duty when in search of an escaped convict named Hoyle. Through this interference the convict was permitted to escape. Burns was sent for six months to the Penitentiary.

REVENGE.

Frederick Biesch was charged by Frank T. Koch with firing stones at his car on the Dry Dock track in East Broadway. Koch was the driver of the car, and it appeared had collided with the defendant's wagon on the day before. It was in revenge for this injury that the attack with the stones was made. Justice DOWLING said that the collision having occurred on the day before, the prisoner could not be forgiven on the ground of sudden passion from the injury to his cart; he had 24 hours to cool, and showed by his conduct a bad spirit of revenge, to gratify which he endangered the lives of the people in the car. He would send him one month to the Penitentiary.

SUNDRIES.

David Parker was sent to the Island for three months for abusing his wife, an old woman, and the mother of eight children.

John Smith was sent to the House of Refuge for stealing a dozen knives from Thos. M. Reid.

Fred. Dorsch was sent to the Penitentiary for six months for beating his wife, Helen.

Arthur O'Neill was sent to the Penitentiary for one month and fined $50, for assaulting a customer in his oyster saloon. The fact that the complainant had exhibited a knife before he was beaten, was in favor of the prisoner, who would otherwise have suffered much more severely.

Henry Vandewater, for tapping till of Deidrich Veters, was sent to the Penitentiary for 3 months.

Matthew Corbetts got off with the easy sentence of 1 month's imprisonment in the Penitentiary. He had stabbed his son-in-law and cut the officer who arrested him. It was his first offence.

Pat. Maloney was sent to the Island for two months, for stealing a pair of boots valued at $7 50 from Adam Schmidt.

Mary Keenan, an unfortunate, was sent to the Penitentiary for two months, for stealing from her companion of the night the sum of $25.

James Lynch, charged with registering illegally, was acquitted.

Wm. H. Dyendorf struck James McClellan with a cart-rung, for which violent exercise he paid $10.

Jas. Gallagher pleaded guilty to cruelly beating a horse. He was intoxicated at the time. He was fined $10.

HIS ONLY PAIR.

Margaret Corry had the brazen hardihood to go into a Police Station where she occasionally done scrubbing, and steal a pair of pants, the property of Officer Diedrich Brumohasa, who was there asleep. They were the only pair that Diedrich had, at least at the Station-house. Whether he sent home for a pair or staid in bed till the thief was caught, does not appear. Margaret was sent to the penitentiary for one month.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 20, 1866.

$5,000 U. S. 6s '61...R.	113¼	500	Mar. Pref.		58
9,500 do.	113	100	do.	b30	29⅛
32,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '62	108⅛	600	At. Mail S. Co.		112
20,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '64	106⅜	300	do.	b10	112
3,500 do.	106⅜	100	Pac. Mail S. S. Co.		240¾
7,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65	106⅜	400	do.		240⅝
15,000 do.	106¼	160	do.		240¾
45,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65 New Issue.	108¼	100	N. Y. Central		107⅞
25,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40s, C.	100¾	200	do.	s15	108
50,000 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s.		200	do.		108¼
First Ser.	106⅛	800	do.		108⅜
5,000 do. 2d Ser.	106⅜	100	do.	b30	108⅜
5,000 Ill. Can. 8s, '60.	101	400	Erie Railroad.		78⅝
1,000 Tenn. 6s, N.	76	600	do.		78¾
1,000 do.	69⅜	10	N. Y. & N. H. R.		117½
2,000 N. Car. 6s.	79	500	Reading R.		114⅛
500 do.	78	1000	do.		114
1,000 N. Car. 6s, R. & C.	80	1000	do.	b30	114⅛
2,000 N. Car. 6s, N.	56½	4500	do.	b30	114¼
10,000 Missouri 6s.	87½	100	Mich. Cen. R.		122⅝
2,000 N. Y. St. 6s, '74.	99½	154	M. S. & N. I.		83¾
3,000 N. Y. St. 7s, Bounty Loan.	108	100	do.		83¾
118,000 U. S. 6s, C.	3⅜	100	Ill. Central R.		12
3,000 Erie 2d M.	98⅛	100	do.		119¾
2,000 Alt. & T. R. 2d P.	84	100	Clev. & Pitts.		86⅛
4,000 Chic. & R. I. 8s.	102	200	do.		86¾
5,000 P. F. W. & C. 3d	87	500	do.		86⅝
25,000 Mil. & St. P. 1st M.	93	600	do.	s10	86½
5,000 Ch. & Gr. E. 1st	72	65	Cle. Col. & Cin. R.		103
1,000 Chic. & M. 1st M.	83	600	Chi. & N. W.		92⅜
4,000 C. & R. I. Pa. R.	94¾	100	do.		92⅝
10 Amer. Ex. Bk.	114½	100	do.	b30	92⅝
100 Metropolitan Bk.	98	100	do.	s60	92⅝
10 Shoe & L. Bank.	115	200	Chi. & N. W. P.		75⅜
10 Fourth N. Bk.	108⅝	400	do.		75¾
100 Canton Co.	80½	100	do.	b30	75¾
100 Spring M. Coal.	74	500	do.		75½
100 West. U. Tel.	47⅞	200	do.	b15	75¾
1700 do.	48	300	Cleve. & Tol.		114⅜
10 do.	48⅝	500	Chic. & R. I.		105¾
40 West. U. Tel. Rus. Extension.	97½	200	do.		105⅞
100 do.	97⅜	100	Ind. & Cin.		57
100 Quicksilver.	48⅜	300	P., Ft. W. & C.		107
100 do.	b10	49¾	do.		107⅝
200 do.	49	100	do.		106¾
100 do.	b10	49	do.	b10	107
100 do.	s10	48⅞	100 Mil. & St. P.		87½
5 Adams Ex. Co.	78½	100	Mil. & St. P. Pr.		71½
10 do.	80	100	do.		71¾
28 Amer. Ex. Co.	84	100	do.		71
50 Mar. Min.	12				

1 O'CLOCK BOARD.

20,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '62	108¾	300	Erie R. Pr.		78½
50,000 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s. Sec. Ser.	105½	100	Mich. S. & N. I.		83¾
5,000 Mo. St. 6s.	87½	100	Cleve. & Pitts.		86¼
5,000 do.	87½	200	Chic. & N. W.		92
30,000 Ohio & M. Cer.	30½	400	Chi. & N. W. P.		75¾
300 Canton Co.	80½	1000	do.	s60	75¾
200 Central Coal.	b30	100	do.		75¾
4.0 Quick. Min. Co.	48⅛	500	do.		73
52 West. U. Tel.	48	100	Cleve. & Tol.		114¼
500 Boston W. P.	30½	100	P., F. W. & C.		106¾
800 N. Y. Cen.	108⅜	100	Mil. & St. P. Pr.		71¾
		100	H. & St. J.		57

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

10,100 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '62	108¾	400	Reading R.		114½
35,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65	106¾	400	Mich. S. & N. I.		83¾
1,500 do.	106⅞	400	do.		83¾
2,500 T. Notes, 7 3-10s, Sec. Ser.	105¾	100	do.	s30	83¾
10,000 O. & M. Cer.	30½	100	do.		83¾
50,000 do.	30½	100	Ill. Cen.		120½
200 West. U. Tel.	47⅜	700	Clev. & P. R.		86¾
100 Cum. Coal P.	68½	200	Chic. & N. W.		91⅞
300 Chic. & R. I.	102¼	400	do.		91⅞
100 do.	102⅜	300	Chic. & N. W. P.		75¾
10 N. Y. Cen.	110	600	do.		73¾
500 do.	110¼	100	do.		73¾
400 do.	s30	110	200 do.	b10	73¾
400 do.		100	Tol. & W.		97
200 do.	110¾	300	P., F. W. & C.		107
500 Erie R.	78½	200	Alt. & T. H.		43

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100 Cum. Coal.	69¼	800	M. So. & N. I.		83¾
100 do.	69½	100	do.	b10	84
900 Quick. Min. Co.	49¾	200	do.	b3	84¼
100 do.	49¾	200	do.		84¾
200 do.	b10	49¾	200 do.	b3	84¾
300 do.		49¾	400 Clev. & Pitts R.		86¾
100 Mariposa Pr.		29½	200 do.		86¾
100 do.	b3	28½	1200 Clev. & Tol. R.		114¾
100 do.	b10	28¾	400 Chi. R. I. & P.	s3	105½
200 Canton Co.	s3	54½	200 do.	c	105¾
200 do.	b10	54¾	200 do.		105¾
1300 At. Mail S. Co.		112	200 do.		105¾
200 West. U. Tel.		47⅞	300 Chi. & N. W.		92¾
100 do.	b3	48	200 do.	s30	92
100 do.		47⅜	200 do.		92¾
100 do.	c	47⅜	300 Chi. & N. W. P.	s3	75¾
600 Erie R.		78¾	400 do.		73¾
200 do.	b10	79	200 do.	b10	73¾
200 do.	c	79	100 do.		73¾
1200 do.	s3	79	100 P., F. W. & C.	c	107¾
200 do.	b10	79¼	100 do.	b3	107¾
1000 do.		79	240 do.	b10	107¾
200 do.	s10	78⅞	300 Reading R.		114⅜

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100 Boston W. P.	31	100	Pac. M. S. Co.	say	239
100 Quicksilver.	49	100	At. M. S. Co.		112
100 Mariposa Pref.	c	27¼	400 Cleve. & Pitts.		86
100 do.	s3	27	200 do.	c	86¾
1200 Erie R.		78	200 do.		86¾
300 do.	s3	78½	100 Chi. R. I. & P.		105¾
700 do.		78½	100 do.	c	105¾
400 do.	b3	78	1200 Cleve. & Tol. R.		114¾
500 do.	s3	77⅞	200 do.	s15	114
600 do.	s3	78	200 do.	s3	114⅛
400 do.	b3	78¼	1200 Chi. & N. W.		92
300 West. U. Tel.		47⅝	5.0 do.	s3	91⅞
300 Reading R.		113⅜	800 Chic. & N. W. Pr.		72⅞
200 do.	s3	113⅛	100 do.	b15	73
400 do.		113⅜	500 do.	b3	73
200 do.	s15	113⅛	4.0 do.		73
500 do.	s3	113⅜	100 P., F. W. & C.	c	107⅝
500 M. S. & N. I.		83½	100 Mil. & St. P. Pr.		71¾
200 do.	b3	83¼	100 do.	b5	71⅝
100 do.	s10	83⅜			

OPEN BOARD—½ P. M.

100 Quicksilver	48⅝	100	Hud. R. R.	x-d	123⅜
100 do.	b3	48¾	100 P., Ft. W. & C.	x-d	107
100 do.	s3	49	200 do.	b3	107
100 West. U. Tel.	b3	47⅞	300 do.	s30	107⅛
300 N. Y. Cen.		110	100 Chi. R. I. & P.		105¾
800 Mich. S. & N. I.		83½	100 do.	b5	105⅞
500 do.		83¾	100 do.	s3	105⅞
200 do.	b3	83½	150 do.	b3	105⅞
2 0 do.		83¼	200 Chic. & N. W.		92⅝
600 Reading R.		114⅛	400 Chic. & N. W. P.		73¾
1500 do.		114	100 do.		73¾
400 do.	b3	114¼	200 do.	s3	73¾
200 Clev. & Pitts.		86½	100 do.	s5	73⅝
800 do.	b3	86¾	100 do.	b3	74
1200 do.	s3	86½			

TUESDAY, Nov. 20—P. M.

The sales of Gold opened this forenoon at 141½, and fell off to 140⅞ ₱ cent., subsequently returning to 141¼ ₱ cent. A large business was done at and between these different figures. The short interest in the Gold Room has partially increased this week, so as to create a demand for the loan Cash Gold for delivery free of interest. At the same time a very considerable amount of Gold has been sold by actual holders, and it is doubtful whether it can be made scarce again in the absence of an export demand. Such a demand is not immediately probable. Exchange on London is easier than our yesterday's quotation on the actual sales made for the Boston mail closing to-night. First-class names have sold at 108¾@108⅞, and round parcels as low as 108¾ ₱ cent. The California steamer this morning delivered $1,120,000 in Gold Coin and Gold and Silver Bars. The Gold Com, $500,000 in amount, came to the Treasury Office by transfer of San Francisco Customs. It was rumored in the Gold Room that a corresponding sum was immediately sold, early in the day, at 141¼@141½ ₱ cent. for account of the Government, which is not improbable, as the Gold transferred from the Pacific is not wanted here at present for any other purpose than to turn into Currency.

The market for Money was experimented upon by several of the brokers and private banking firms this morning at 7 ₱ cent., and in some instances the brokers paid this rate, and in others suffered, their previous loans standing with these lenders at 6 ₱ cent to be marked up. But most of the business of the street is done at 6 ₱ cent., and the prospect is that the talk of the advance and its partial realization will soon draw Money not only from the neighboring markets of Boston and Philadelphia, but from the country at large. There was no appearance of pressure to borrow to-day, the only question being one of price. The Public Funds rather improved than otherwise, from yesterday, on the reported change in the rates for Money, and while the Railway speculation was expected to feel its influence, and did to the extent of ½@1 ₱ cent. in the forenoon, the average sales on the greater part of the list were quite equal to yesterday, and at the Second Boards the temper of the market was firmer than in the morning.

The short sellers of Stocks on a dearer Money market appear to have fallen into at least two mistakes yesterday and this morning, however decided their success may in the end prove to be on other Stocks. They sold United States 5-20s of 1862 down to 107½@107⅝ ₱ cent., and New-York Central down to 106¾@107¼ ₱ cent. How far they ventured short of the former beyond a million or a million and a half of dollars, at the risk of paying a difference of 1@2 ₱ cent., we are not advised; perhaps nothing to talk of; but the short sales of Central have been made with a freedom at low figures which has made the success of the movement in the opposite direction almost a surety for 4@6 ₱ cent. profit. It may be 8@10 ₱ cent. before the game is up.

The Railway market was generally better at the afternoon Boards, and at 5 o'clock, in the Long Room, the following quotations were made, as compared with Monday night:

	Mon.	Tues.		Mon.	Tues.
U. S. 10-40s	102¾	103⅛	Northwest.	59¾	59¾
U. S. 5-20s	108¾	108⅝	N. West. Pref.	73¾	73⅝
U. S. 7.30s	106	106⅛	Rock Island	106¾	106¼
N. Y. Central	107¾	110⅜	Fort Wayne	107¼	106⅞
Erie	78¾	78¾	Cumb'land Coal	39	39
Hudson	124	153½	Quicksilver	49	48
Reading	114¾	114⅜	W. U. Telegraph	47¾	47¾
Mich. Southern	85⅞	85⅞	Mariposa Pref.	28¾	28¾
Illinois Central	120	120½	Ohio Certificates	30¾	30⅝
Pittsburgh	86¼	86⅝	American Gold	141¾	141⅝
Tennessee 6s	70¼	70	Bills on London	109	108⅝

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	125	Chatham	125
Manhattan	137	Hanover	110
Merchants'	118	Metropolitan	130
Mechanics'	117	People's	125
Union	120	Nassau	104
America	138½	Shoe and Leather	113
City	300	Corn Exchange	119
Phenix	108	Continental	100
Tradesmen's	141	Commonwealth	111
Greenwich	130	New-York County	140
Butchers' & Drovers'	117	Imp't'rs. & Traders	115
National	108	Park	150
Merchants' Exch'ge	114	N. Y. Nation'l Ex. B'k	140
State of New York	110	Central National	112½
Commerce	114	Fourth National	109
Ocean	104	Ninth National	110
American Exchange	112	Oriental Bank	130

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	95½	Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	89
N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1887	96	Cons. 7 ₱ c. conv.	83
N. Y. Cen. 6s. '76	104⅝	Lack. & West'n Bds.	99
N. Y. Cen. 7s. con. '76	103½	Del. L. & W. 1st M.	100
N. Y. Cen. 7s. 65-'76	105¾	Tol. & Wab. 1st M.	92
Erie 1s, 2d mort., 1879.	100	Tol. & W. 1st M. ext.	92
Erie 7s. 3d mort., 1883.	93½	Tol. & Wab. Ecu. Bds.	68
Erie 7s. 4th mort., 1880.	95½	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st M.	72
Erie 7s. 5th mort., 1888.	93	Ill. & So. Iowa 2d M.	70
Buff. N. Y. & E. 1st M. '77.	96	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	80
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M. 1860.	102½	Cleve. & P. 3d Con.	90¼
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M. '65.	100	Chic. & Alton. S. F.	97½
Harlem R. M. '69-'72.	99½	Chi. & Al. 1st M.	101
Mich. C. n. w. 1st M. 8s. '82.	108	Atlan'c & G. W. 1st M.	73
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ₱ ct. 1st M.	110	Ohio & Miss. 1st mort.	91
Mich. S. & N. I. 6 ₱ c.	86	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.	82
Ill. Cen. 7s. 1875.	105	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	93
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	84	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 21, 1866.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE DOUBLE GALLANT. Characters by the Company.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, EAST LYNNE. Characters by Mrs. D. P. Bowers, J. C. McCollum, M. W. Leffingwell, W. S. Andrews, J. Duff, J. Duell, Mr. Hinton, Miss E. Johnson, Mrs. G. C. Boniface, Mrs. Andrews and others.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, Mme. Adelaide Ristori as MARY STUART.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE LONG STRIKE. Leading character by Mr. Wheatleigh, assisted by the full company.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, GRIFFITH GUANT; OR, JEALOUSY. Characters by the company.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock. JACK AND GILL WENT UP THE HILL. Characters by Miss Fanny Herring, G. L. Fox, and full company.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, MAZEPPA and HARRY BLAKE.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
AFTERNOON at 2, EVENING at 7¾, THE HONEY-MOON. A LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS. GORDON CUMMING'S COLLECTION. Dwarf, Fat Boy, 200,000 Curiosities.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2½ o'clock MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Robert Stickney, Mlle. DeBerg and El Nino Eddie. The NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE.

STEINWAY'S HALL,
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 3 o'clock, ROBERT GOLBBECK. GRAND MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, FAREWELL APPEARANCE OF THE BATEMAN TROUPE.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,
No. 720 Broadway.
THIS EVENING—SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c. TRIP AROUND THE WORLD.

DODWORTH'S HALL,
Broadway, opposite 11th-street.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, M. HARTZ, THE ILLUSIONIST. THE WONDROUS LIVING HEAD—A MIRACLE.

FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.
Nos. 2 and 4 West 24th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, BUDWORTH'S MINSTRELS. A TRIP TO THE MOON.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.
THIS DAY AND EVENING, ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the Artist Fund Society.

NEW-YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY,
No. 618 Broadway.
THIS DAY, Curiosities in Anatomy and Natural History. LECTURES UPON THE MICROSCOPE.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ Advertisements for the Weekly Times must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

We have advices to Nov. 20 by Atlantic Telegraph. The most important item is the announcement that M. Moustier, the French Minister, is said to be preparing a note on the Mexican question. It is understood that it will be conciliatory toward the United States, and will not object to the recognition of the Juarez Government.

The steamship *Hibernian*, from Liverpool Nov. 8, reached Portland yesterday morning. Her advices have been mainly anticipated by the Atlantic Telegraph.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Mexican Minister at Washington is informed that Maximilian will not be allowed to leave Mexico until he has signed a formal abdication. In the Emperor's late excursion-trip to Orizaba for his health, he is now said to have been in reality *en route* for Europe, but was stopped by Gen. Bazaine's order, who was informed of the Emperor's intent on through a dispatch received from him (the Emperor) at Vera Cruz, ordering his frigate to be ready for immediate sailing on his arrival in that city.

The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* gives the details of a plot to destroy a vessel on the lake, for the purpose of securing the insurance on a portion of the cargo. On the 24th of September the propeller *Morning Star* left Detroit for Cleveland, having on board four hundred passengers. When about forty miles from Detroit the boat was discovered to be on fire, but the flames very fortunately were extinguished before any damage was done. One Henry Miller, a Jew, doing business in Chicago, was the owner of about $18,000 worth of merchandise on the *Morning Star*, and a boy aged about seventeen years was employed by him to set fire to the vessel, with the intention of destroying her, that he might get the insurance on the goods. The boy made a confession of the whole affair.

The Masonic celebration at Baltimore, yesterday, on the occasion of laying the corner-stone of a new Masonic Temple, was a brilliant affair. The immense procession of Masons, clad in black, furnished a good background for the Knights Templars, with their gorgeous uniforms and banners. It was reviewed by President Johnson, who wore the insignia of his rank as a Mason. The impressive ceremony of laying the corner-stone was performed by the Most Worthy Grand Master Joseph Coates, and an oration was delivered by J. N. B. Latrobe.

Some of the Masons of Massachusetts have presented to their brethren of Charleston, S. C., a case of Masonic jewels, accompanied with a letter of fraternal greeting, in which the hope is expressed "that the Masonic chain shall be extended over the whole country, binding the States more firmly together, and blending their separate stars in one golden halo of light." Resolutions of acknowledgment were submitted by W. Gilmore Simms, and unanimously adopted.

The fine steamer *Adele*, running between Baltimore and Charleston, S. C., arrived at Fortress Monroe on the 17th instant in distress, having been disabled about ten miles outside of Cape Henry, by the breaking of the connecting-rods of her engines. She was towed into Norfolk by the United States revenue cutter *Nemaho*, where she will lay up for repairs before resuming her trips.

The cholera has appeared in the oil regions of West Virginia, and at some places is raging with unusual fatality. At Eaton's Tunnel, a small station on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, fifteen miles from Parkersburg, there have been fifteen deaths in four days, in a population of not more than one hundred persons. The scourge is principally confined to the Irish workmen engaged on the railroad.

Seth Kinman has been appointed an Indian Agent for Idaho. Seth is a famous old California bear hunter, and has presented several of our Presidents with chairs made from the skins and horns of wild animals slain in his hunts. Seth made himself a fixture at the Capitol at Washington for the whole of the last session of Congress.

Officers appointed to the new regiments, in accordance with the provisions of the Army Bill passed at the late session of Congress, are allowed commutation of rations at the rate of fifty cents per ration during the time intervening between their appointments and their assignment to duty.

The Allentown (Pa.) *Register* says that Major-Gen. John F. Hartranft has declined the appointment of Colonel of the Thirty-seventh Regular Infantry, tendered him some time since. It is his present intention to serve the term for which he was elected Auditor-General.

A letter from Southern Colorado, published in the Denver *Gazette* of the 9th, says the Ute Indians are upon the verge of an outbreak, and that there is no means of protecting the settlers in case hostilities commence. There is great alarm in that portion of Colorado.

Last week some unknown scoundrels entered the office of the Salem (Ky.) *Democrat* and "pied" the forms, turned all the type out of the cases upon the floor, and made a complete wreck of the material of the office.

Charles Robinson has been arrested in Auburn for alleged complicity in the robbery of the safe at the New-York and Erie Railroad Paymaster's office in Port Jervis, a year ago last October. The amount taken from the Paymaster's safe was about $20,000.

Frederick Weed, recently commander of the Second California Cavalry, committed suicide at Great Salt Lake City on the 1st instant. His circumstances and position were comfortable, and no cause for the act can be given.

The Denver (Colorado) *News* reports a fearful state of things in Salt Lake City, the Gentiles not daring to leave their houses at night, for fear of assassination.

LOCAL NEWS.

An important question of law was yesterday presented in the Supreme Court, Circuit, Part I., before Mr. Justice Joseph F. Barnard. The plaintiff shipped goods by the Jeffersonville Railroad, to be delivered in New-York, the railroad company guaranteeing the safe transfer, "unavoidable accidents of the road and of fire in the depot excepted." The suit is brought against the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company. The goods in question were burned when the Company's dock was destroyed at the foot of Battery-place. The points submitted were whether the word "dock" was included in the term "depot," and whether the depot of the Company where the goods were shipped was only meant, or whether the depots of all the several roads over which the property was conveyed to its destination were, by a fair construction, intended. Decision of the Court reserved.

A verdict of $200 was given by a jury in the Marine Court yesterday, in the case of Dunn vs. Henigan. The plaintiff, a woman, was trying to cross the wagon track inside the ferry gates at the foot of Pavonia-avenue, Jersey City, when she stumbled and fell. Defendant's wagon, driven by an employe at a rapid rate, ran over her before she had time to arise, and she was thus severely injured. The jury in rendering this verdict have taught the reckless drivers of vehicles that pedestrians have some rights which they are bound to respect.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, John Williams and Henry C. Mountford, burglars, were sent to the State Prison for five years each; John Donovan, Patrick Connor and Michael McGinnis, for robbing John Jones and throwing him into the East River to drown, were discharged; Epenetus Devoe was convicted of stealing two watches of the value of $200, and was remanded for sentence.

James Dougherty, Michael Maher and Michael Hughes have been arrested by the Eighteenth Precinct Police on a charge of having committed an assault upon Walter Westcott on the 3d inst., in a First-avenue restaurant, when Westcott received such injuries as resulted in his death on the 11th. A fourth member of the gang is yet at large. Dougherty is charged with having inflicted the fatal wound, and the others are held as accessories.

Rev. Dr. Osgood read a paper last evening before the New-York Historical Society upon New-York in the nineteenth century, on the occasion of the celebration of the sixty-second anniversary of the founding of the Society.

In the Supreme Court, General term, yesterday, the appeal taken from the Special Term in the case of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company vs. Schuyler, Ketchum, Bement &c., was argued, and the order appealed from affirmed.

The Regular Republican Union General Committee met last evening, corner of Broadway and Twenty-third-street, and made provisions for the primary elections.

A decree of divorce was granted yesterday by the Supreme Court in the case of Nettie Slater vs. Rowan Slater.

The Board of Aldermen, having no quorum yesterday, adjourned without date.

The Gold Market was comparatively steady yesterday at about 141@141¼ per cent. Exchange on London was easier, and sold at 108¼. Money 6@7 per cent. to the brokers. The Public Funds advanced on Monday's prices. The railway speculation was dull in the forenoon, but upward at the Second Board.

There was rather more animation in domestic produce yesterday, at lower prices for flour and grain, and firmer rates for cotton. Provisions were unsettled. Foreign merchandise was quite dull. The freight engagements were more extensive.

Transactions in beef cattle are no more active this week than they were one week ago. The arrivals of cattle at all the yards, including those sent direct to butchers, number for the weekly supply 6,111. Most of the beeves were of an inferior quality, suitable only for packing, and hundreds were not fit to slaughter for any purpose. Nothing but the comparatively light arrivals has kept the prices where they now are. A very few cattle were sold for 16½c. ℔ lb., net weight. The usual selling price was about 14c. ℔ lb. Scores and hundreds were sold for 8c.@10c. ℔ lb., net weight. The number of milch cows for the weekly supply is 66. Trade is dull, sales slow and prices working down. Only 1,113 calves were received at all the yards and meat-stands. But few calves, at this season of the year, are sufficiently fat for superior veal. The best sold for 12c.@13½c. ℔ lb., live, gross weight. Poor calves sell slowly at low figures. Sheep and lambs are in fair supply, numbering 20,561 for the week. Prices have not improved since last week. A few of the choicest sheep sold for 7c., and a small number of the best lambs for 8c. ℔ lb., gross, live weight. Sales are slow, with no prospect that prices will be higher. Swine are in abundant supply for the demand, the number for the week being 19,867. There is not much activity in the swine market. The best hogs sold yesterday for 6¾c.@7c. ℔ lb., live, gross weight.

A Sudden Change of Tone.

One incident of recent political history deserves to be remembered. About ten days or a fortnight before the election in Maryland, charges were made in due form against the Commissioners of Police in the City of Baltimore. They were entertained and examined by the Governor, who asserted his right to remove the Commissioners if proved guilty of misconduct, and declared his determination to exercise it.

Hereupon the political party to which the Commissioners belonged sounded an alarm, which was made to ring throughout the land. The Governor's jurisdiction was denied, and it was proclaimed that an attempt on his part to exercise it should be resisted by force. The police force was pledged to resistance. Volunteer companies were raised and drilled. Arms were collected, and preparations made in Baltimore for armed hostility to the proposed action of the Governor. The Washington *Chronicle* appealed to the Radicals of the whole country not to allow the cause of liberty to be thus overthrown, and called especially upon Philadelphia to come to the rescue. The removal of the Commissioners by the Governor, it was declared, would be an act of such flagrant, high-handed despotism, perpetrated in the interest of the rebellion, that the loyal people of the nation would fly to arms to prevent its consummation. The President was vehemently denounced for indicating his purpose to preserve the peace, and Gen. Grant was assailed for proposing a pacific arrangement of the difficulty. This was *before* the election.

After the election the Governor *did* remove the Commissioners, without resistance, and with scarcely a remonstrance or protest from any quarter. The Washington *Chronicle* did not renew its inflammatory appeals; the military organizations of Baltimore did not fly to arms; Philadelphia Sons of Liberty did not rush to the rescue, and the old police quietly and gratefully took service under the new Commissioners.

What was the reason of this sudden change in the political atmosphere? The question was precisely the same in the one case as in the other. The Governor had no more power to remove the Commissioners after the election than he had before. His jurisdiction over the case had not been in the least enlarged, nor were the principles involved in his action at all changed. What, then, was the reason of this remarkable change in the tone of the Radical Press toward him? Why was his action, so fiercely denounced before the election, so quietly accepted afterward?

Can the *Tribune* explain?

The Amnesty Power—How and by Whom Should It be Exercised.

The *World* takes exception to our view that the President should now "consider his actual work concerning restoration ended," and should leave the whole question of amnesty to be dealt with by Congress. "To that body," we said the other day, "of right belongs all further authority in the premises." Our cotemporary objects to this as unsound doctrine, and proceeds to argue not only that the President may grant individual pardons or proclaim a general amnesty, as he shall see fit, but that Congress has no claim to be consulted and no right to act in the matter.

We are not, as the *World* appears to think, unmindful of the constitutional provision vesting the pardoning power exclusively in the Executive; though it may be doubted whether the terms employed cover all the conditions in which it has been exercised since the suppression of the rebellion, or justify the pretensions upon which a proclamation of general amnesty is now being urged upon the President. "He shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment," are the words employed by the authors of the Constitution. Hamilton's argument in *The Federalist* is cited to prove that the considerations which withheld from Congress all share in the power to pardon had reference to circumstances identical with those in which the President's action is at present invoked. But the language of Hamilton appears to suggest the opposite construction:

> "The expediency of vesting the power of pardoning in the President has, if I mistake not," he says in No. 74, "been only contested in relation to the crime of treason. * * But the principal argument for reposing the power of pardoning in this case in the Chief Magistrate, is this: In seasons of insurrection or rebellion, *there are often critical moments, when a well-timed offer of pardon to the insurgents or rebels may restore the tranquillity of the Commonwealth*, and which, if suffered to pass unimproved, it may never be possible afterward to recall. *The dilatory process of convening the Legislature, or one of its branches, for the purpose of obtaining its sanction*, would frequently be the occasion of letting slip the golden opportunity."

This reasoning admits of but one interpretation. The application of the pardoning power to cases of treason, was designed to provide for a contingency which no longer exists. It was intended as authority to employ an amnesty as a means of restoring the authority of the Federal Government in cases of insurrection or rebellion. It was designed for use in "critical moments," when other means of restoring tranquillity are in jeopardy, and when "the dilatory process of convening the Legislature" prevents consultation with that branch of the Government. An offer of amnesty would therefore have been in order at any time during the continuance of the rebellion. Mr. Lincoln's proclamation of limited amnesty on the 8th December, 1863, and again on the 26th March, 1864, was strictly in conformity with the purposes for which authority to pardon was intrusted to him. The objects aimed at were declared by himself to have been "to suppress the insurrection and to restore the authority of the United States," and "these alone." It was competent for him to have renewed and enlarged the offer at the Hampton Roads Conference, or at any period when these objects remained unfulfilled. Or it might have been competent for his successor to proclaim an amnesty during the brief but critical time which immediately followed the cessation of hostilities, when the restoration of Federal authority might be supposed to require every available auxiliary. We submit, however, that when the suppression of the rebellion was consummated, and the authority of the United States reëstablished beyond cavil, the only justification of the exercise of the amnesty power by the President lapsed. The "critical moments" contemplated by Hamilton no longer continued; "the dilatory process" of consulting Congress ceased to be an available plea for Executive action on an extended scale, and without regard to the will of the people's representatives.

The peculiar circumstances in which President Johnson entered upon the duties of his office, and the anxiety of the country, as far as possible, to facilitate the return of friendly feelings throughout the South, exempted the qualified proclamation of May 29, 1865, from the criticism which it might otherwise have provoked. There was a universal disposition to accord to him support, and to facilitate whatever measures he might deem essential to his restoration policy. Beside, the proclamation was a mere reiteration of Mr. Lincoln's peace overtures, intended to reach many who had not availed themselves of those opportunities of pardon, and at the same time excluding from the privilege of pardon fourteen specifically described classes of Southern citizens. Some there are, we know, who share Mr. Botts' opinions as to the invalidity of the pardons granted in pursuance of the special power reserved by Mr. Johnson under this proclamation. These persons contend—and not without a semblance of common sense—that the pardoning power in its relation to individuals properly applies only after trial and conviction. Webster's Dictionary hardly sustains this rendering of the term. At any rate, the magnanimity displayed by the American people since the surrender of Lee may be accepted as an assurance of their indisposition to deal harshly with individuals, or to scan too closely the cases in which the President has granted immunity to rebels.

But there is a limit to the condition of things in which the right of the President to proclaim an amnesty is conceded, or in which individual pardons on account of the rebellion—prior to trial and conviction—might be properly granted. And this limit may fairly be held to have been reached when Congress met last December. The right of the Executive to go further in the work of restoration is at least open to doubt; the right to proclaim an amnesty as a condition of restoration terminated equally at the same time. Congress then took cognizance of the entire subject of restoration—its time, its manner, its conditions; the President receding to the position of an administrator of laws which Congress might enact, or resolutions which it might constitutionally pass.

As matters now stand the amnesty power belongs, practically and substantially, to Congress. That body may or may not extend to the South the benefits of an act of oblivion; though a general amnesty, including all rebels, leaders and followers, is neither expedient nor probable. The number of excluded classes may be reduced, as compared with the number recited in the proclamation of May, 1865; but the loyal sentiment of the nation will in our opinion demand the imposition of disabilities, at least to the extent of exclusion from Federal office, upon the conspicuous promoters and agents of the rebellion. We assume, moreover, that there will be no act of amnesty, broad or narrow, except as conditional upon the previous compliance by the South with certain terms. Thus considered, it will be a consequence of restoration rather than a prelude to it.

Our Relations with France—The Departure of Gen. Dix.

The news of the appointment of Gen. Dix as our Minister to France, two months ago, produced the liveliest interest in official circles in Paris, and his arrival at his post of duty, for which he is now on the eve of departure, has been looked forward to by the Paris journals as an event equal in importance to any that these dull times produce. We all remember how the arrival of Gen. Schofield in Paris a year ago caused something like a sensation, and gave rise to a hundred stories as to the real import of his mission. He was supposed to be charged with some diplomatic duty of the very highest importance, affecting the relations of the two Governments, and the attitude, belligerent or pacific, which they should assume toward each other in the future. No revelation has ever been made of the object of that mission; but all the interest attached to it has been transferred to the mission of Gen. Dix, which, though differing from Gen. Schofield's, in being merely in the regular order of diplomatic succession, is yet fancied to have about it a more than ordinary significance.

It is known in France as well as here that the only important subject of diplomatic discussion between the French and American Governments since the close of the rebellion has related to Mexico. We have no "outstanding accounts" to settle with France in relation to our domestic affairs; and it is not in the probabilities of the future that we shall have any direct differences with the French Government. The Mexican question, too, is one which could hardly be less complicated, in a diplomatic sense. There are no third parties and no side issues to be taken into account; and the position of both Governments on the matter is now very well defined; while that of each is found to be acceptable, if not agreeable, to the other. All that we have ever asked is that French pretensions be abandoned and the French troops withdrawn; and in ordering the return of his army from Mexico to France Napoleon has conceded to us the point in dispute in as direct a manner as it was possible for him to do. By this settlement Mr. Seward has triumphed in the greatest diplomatic difficulty our Government has had for two years, and he has, moreover, put the whole subject in such a shape that any reopening of it is next to impossible.

It may, therefore, be assumed that it is no part of Gen. Dix's mission, as has been irresponsibly asserted here, and apprehended in France, to indulge in anything like menace toward the French Government concerning its course in Mexico. There is no necessity for it whatever, and it would be in every respect unfortunate, when the whole thing is closing so satisfactorily to us, that there should be an indulgence even in language calculated to impede its happy consummation. There is no doubt, however, that until the close of the very last act in the drama, Gen. Dix will maintain the resolute attitude demanded by all the instructions emanating from the State Department, and will make no such concessions as his predecessor has on more than one occasion attempted, if report be true.

It is perfectly safe to infer the general tenor of the instructions Gen. Dix will carry out with him, from the character of those given to his predecessors in the published dispatches of the State Department. For five years these dispatches have been in one unvarying tone—firm and energetic, yet conciliatory and pacific—always looking to a practicable solution of the question, yet always insisting upon the same final solution. Bearing these in mind, we shall disbelieve the sensational rumors that are started in this country. With these before them, the French journalists will find sure basis for their speculations.

Why, either in France or here, there should have been any surmises of any special or extraordinary significance to the mission of Gen. Dix, it is impossible to say. He goes out simply to replace Minister Bigelow, who has been recalled by our Government at his own request—not to inaugurate any new policy or to settle up any outstanding difficulty. He will make an able, faithful, dignified and in every way worthy representative of our Government abroad—entering upon his high mission, moreover, with the *prestige* of a statesman, soldier and scholar.

A Bad Hole.—The situation of the laborer in England, the hardships of his daily life and the occasional instances of oppression to which he is exposed, have furnished themes for many a novel and many a drama. But we perhaps do not realize them so much when we read of them in fiction or see them on the stage, as we do when we meet them in the plain unvarnished story of a newspaper report.

Let our readers judge whether this is so when they read the following case which actually occurred recently near Barnstaple, in "Merrie England." It seems that the Chairman of the Bench of County Magistrates was a clergyman, Rev. Francis Hole, for thirty-five years past Rector of Georgeham, and that a short time ago a farm laborer named John Williams was brought before those worshipful gentlemen charged by a Mr. Harris with absenting himself from his (Mr. Harris') service without leave. The wretched Williams did not attempt to deny the charge, but audaciously undertook to palliate it by stating that he never could get any money from Mr. Harris, and "as he had a wife and child to support, he could not live upon nothing." This attempt of Williams and the absurdity of the claim that he made of inability to live upon nothing, moved the righteous indignation of the clerical magistrate, and he gave utterance to it as follows: "John Williams, you have heard what your master has proved against you. Do you think, Sir, that the magistrates will tolerate such conduct as that, Sir? I will make an example of such blackguards as you are, Sir. If the rest of the magistrates encourage such a set, I won't, Sir. You shall have fourteen days' hard labor, and see if that will not cure you, and all your kith and kin." It is to be hoped, certainly, that John's fourteen days at hard labor proved beneficial, and that neither he nor his wife and child will ever again be bold-faced enough to dare to intimate the impossibility of living upon nothing. Such a display of justice, firmness and regard for law and for the rights of masters is rare, but charming to behold. And the fact that it came from one who was a teacher of religion—a religion whose foundation principle is not only love to God but love to man also, renders the display the more delightful. We regret to cloud it in any way, but the whole truth must be told. Incredible as it may appear, some people were actually unfeeling enough to find fault with the conduct and language of Rev. Mr. Hole. Those vile fellows of the Press actually took it up and indulged in comments which were by no means complimentary to him. Various anonymous communications reached him, the tone of which clearly indicated that a thick-headed public had become possessed with a prejudice against him, and, worse than all, he even received communications from the Government itsel which indicated that he was not appreciated as such a staunch supporter of the British Constitution deserved to be. The upshot of it all was that the burden was too heavy for him, and, as an English paper states it, "after about ten days of incessant worry his constitution gave way, and he fell a victim to death," from a stroke of apoplexy.

Thus, singular to relate, before John Williams' fourteen days of hard labor had expired, the man who had with such hard-heartedness imposed the sentence upon him, was himself called before a higher tribunal, to be taught a lesson which he seems never to have learned in his thirty-five years of teaching as Rector of Georgeham.

Have the Southern States been Treated with Cruelty?

The Augusta (Ga.) *Telegraph*, speaking of the continued exclusion of the Southern States from political power, except on conditions embodied in the Constitutional Amendment, thus closes its appeal:

> "When the principle is adopted as regards *foreign* nations, there is something to be excused on the score of national alienation and the want of national sympathy; but here, in Republican America, in the enlightened nineteenth century, it is to be executed among people of the same origin, the same name, nation and brotherhood, and subject to the same destiny. *Will not the world stand aghast at the unnatural spectacle?* Will not all Christendom, shocked by this absence of magnanimity on the part of a superior power, this spirit of barbarity and revenge, demand, in the name of Humanity herself, that the despot relax his grasp upon the unresisting victim? We tell the North that it cannot venture upon this crusade of cruelty without a fearful revolution in one form or another. Heaven itself will revolt at the cowardly and shameful spectacle and raise up friends for the oppressed, *while mother Earth will sprout bayonets to be used in defence of the right.* Arrogant and defiant as it is of all considerations of justice and humanity, the North cannot afford to 'do as it pleases' against the South."

If the "world stand aghast," it will be at the folly and ingratitude which dictate these appeals to the passion of the South.

The European Press has not failed to appreciate the magnanimity which has guided the course of the nation toward the South since the close of the war. The journals which, during the struggle, were constant in their misrepresentation of the Union cause, have been among the loudest eulogists of the generosity and moderation with which the power pertaining to victory has been used. The London *Times*, for instance, has repeatedly dwelt upon the absence of everything like barbarity and revenge in the conduct of the Federal Government, and influential Continental writers have followed the example.

Where can a parallel be found for the treatment accorded to the people of States but yesterday in rebellion? Where may a precedent be discovered for the forbearance the North has shown to its vanquished assailants, or the kindness with which it has sought to obliterate traces of a struggle designed for its destruction? The Augusta *Telegraph* will search history ineffectually for an answer favorable to its allegations. The volume of testimony is all the other way.

Does the *Telegraph* imagine that England would deal with rebel colonies, or with rebel Ireland, as the North has dealt with the rebel South? Does it forget the bloody tale of rebellion in India, or the horrors which were more recently visited upon the insurrectionary negroes of Jamaica? Does it overlook the treatment experienced by Irishmen suspected of an intention to rebel, or the measures that have been taken to drown in blood any rebellion that may be actually attempted in that part of Her Majesty's dominions?

Or will the *Telegraph* inform us what in its opinion Bismarck would have done, had he occupied the position of President Lincoln or President Johnson? What would the South imagine if its rebellion were punished after the manner in which Prussia has punished States for no other crime than that of existing as obstacles in the path of her ambition? Does it think that a Bismarck at the head of our Government would have evinced the respect for life and property, the entire absence of vindictiveness, the consideration for local laws, institutions and Government, which are apparent in the treatment of the South?

We find no fault with what has been done in this respect. We regard the policy thus far acted upon as equally politic and humane, and we would consummate it by removing as quickly as possible all hindrances to a perfect reëstablishment of fraternal relations between the sections. But it is meet that the South, which has been spared the heavier and all but universal penalties of rebellion, should abstain from complaints because it is not allowed to manage matters according to its own pleasure. If not quite satisfied with its position, it should at least abstain from a whining which is indecent because unprovoked, and an ingratitude which must weaken the efforts of its warmest friends.

The City Post-office.—The Board of Aldermen has voted to demand a million of dollars for a site for the City Post-office, instead of half a million, the price fixed last Spring. The reason given for this "strike" was that the Federal Government could afford to pay it, and it would be worth that to the *owners of adjoining property*.

Unfortunately the Federal Government does not care a straw where the New-York Post-office is located, nor what becomes of the "owners of adjoining property." Congress will not vote the million demanded, nor will the adjoining owners contribute it, either to the City or to the Aldermen, out of their own pockets. The result of this action, therefore, if concurred in, will be to keep the Post-office in the old tumble-down rookery where it is at present.

A Southern View of the Dignity of Labor.—A Commission having been appointed to report upon the removal of the Milledgeville, Ga., Penitentiary, their report has been communicated to the Legislature by Gov. Jenkins. The report, which is signed by Messrs. Howell Cobb, M. A. Cooper and J. T. Filton, is interesting, as stating views of the dignity of labor which are not new, perhaps, but which are seldom put forth in so authoritative a form. The report expresses very strongly the belief that the instruction of prisoners in mechanical trades is an insult and an injury to those who heretofore practiced those trades. It is complained that criminals are made the rivals and associates of honest men, and that competition is attempted by which the gains of the latter may be seriously interfered with. The objections thus set forth are not concurred in by the Governor, nor is it easy to see how he could have concurred in them. Labor can suffer no diminution of its dignity though performed by those who have been punished by the law, and indeed it acquires a new respectability by its very influence as a reforming agency. But the report is strikingly in error from another point of view. The object of punishment is not to revenge society upon the malefactor, but to prevent the recurrence of his crime. To shut him up in prison is but to keep him from his victims for a time; and to turn him loose without an effort to raise his moral character is to perpetuate the dangers to the community which arise from his lawlessness. Besides, idleness is at the root of much crime, and the ignorance of any legitimate trade of much more. By inducing industrious habits by penal discipline, and by furnishing the mental calmness which physical labor encourages, the offender becomes changed very often. And it is surely a gain to society if one of those who have unlawfully preyed upon it can become one of its useful members. Nor does similarity of occupation necessitate social intercourse nor imply social equality, as on further reflection must be apparent to the signers of the report.

The real animus of the report may perhaps, however, be traced in that part of it which anticipates the overflowing of the penitentiary with the worst portion of the negro population. The remonstrance, therefore, is directed principally against the instruction of the negro, and any "social equality" that may arise therefrom. If the negro race were notoriously criminal the jail might so be filled, but it is not. And as for the relations of the white and black races toward labor, as changed by the results of the war, time will settle all that without any such expedients or interferences as the report suggests.

THE POLITICAL CRISIS.

Choice of Parties—The Characteristic Features of the Republican and Democratic Parties.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There are times when conscientious men have great difficulty in determining what course to pursue in reference to public affairs, and the question is complicated in proportion as the number of parties is limited and the number of vital propositions advocated by either is considerable. If there was but one question to be decided, and parties were broadly divided upon it, or if there was a party for every theory or shade of opinion, chosing party affiliations would be far more easy and satisfactory. Some embrace platforms as an expression of political faith, as a support for a doubting mind, as a weapon to strike with, and as a shield against much that is legitimate and some that is unjust in partisan warfare. In American politics platforms have served their day, and have worn out. They are generally disingenuous, and, when candid, have no permanent meaning. We should seek to discover the aims and tendencies of a party, the results of its policy and traditions. If the party has a history, that history is a far surer guide than platforms or the speeches of its leading men. The history of every civilization, of every system of laws, of every social organization, has its great lesson. The history of every party in governments where parties are possible has its lesson for the political student.

Many leading members of the Republican or Union Party are now advocating confiscations, executions, exclusion from representation, territorial governments for States, and forced immediate universal negro suffrage at the South. These things do not appear desirable, or appear extremely pernicious, to many men who think themselves loyal, who think they are free from passion and malice, and who cannot discover in their hearts any prejudice in favor of that section of the country lately at war with the Government. Those who feel alarmed at these propositions (and they are many) should reflect that the Republican Party as such, and with complete control over Congress, has so far only proposed the pending constitutional amendments.

The Republican Party believes in the nationality of the Constitution and the Government of the United States. The Democrats do not believe this, and would entirely feudalize the country. That is a vital difference. The Republicans believe in maintaining the national honor by paying the national debt. The Democrats are, to say the least, doubtful on that question; and it is a vital question, not only as it affects the honor of the nation, but its capacity for future defence, good credit being so indispensable to the successful prosecution of modern warfare. The Republicans believe in the rights and the capacity of humanity, in the capability of the negro for improvement and elevation. The Democrats do not believe these things. Professing to believe in popular rights, they prescribe an immutable political aristocracy. The Republicans would make the contact of the two races more agreeable, safe and profitable to both by developing the one now least advanced in civilization. The Democrats would preserve him forever a degraded, irritating foreign substance in the body politic and social organization, and this is a vital difference. The Republicans would restrict representation to the basis of voters, while the Democrats would allow the vote of one white man at the South a force equal to two white men at the North. This is a vital difference. The Republicans are the party that mainly saved the Government from destruction, while the strict States Rights Democrats would either have positively destroyed it or allowed others to do so. The Republicans are the party of progress and development. The Democrats are the party of non-action and of reaction. As a party, they have shown themselves utterly incapable of learning anything, and they adhere to dogmas, abstractions and party traditions after events have shown them to be untenable or consigned them to the history of the past. This remark is made in no unkind spirit, but in view of the relation the fact holds to a great psycological law. There are systems of religious and political faith and education which imprision the mind by the limited and dogmatic character of their tenets, and prevent it from expanding or receiving new ideas, while they shape it to acuteness and warm it to intensity. To illustrate, without implying an odious comparison, the inquisitors believed they were serving God; and the men of the dark ages could not conceive of any other form of government, any other administration, or means of defence and attack, than feudalism. The system of States rights of Jefferson, Calhoun, Davis, (and some further North,) with the institution of human Slavery, both so eminently feudal, formed a system of partisan and political education which is only alluded to in order to invite reflection upon it.

But "the Republicans are running into dangerous excesses." Some of them are all-progressive parties, all reformers; have had to contend, not only with the fossilized prejudices of the past, but with corrupt adventurers, zealous simpletons, shrewd rogues; and two other classes—one of ingrained licentiousness, the natural rebel against all restraint; and the other of extravagant, impracticable, honest men, who measure reform by the immensity and the suddenness of change, and both of which classes, in the attempt to throw off the *errors* of the past, discard its lessons and throw off all *authority*, one by design, the other without knowing it.

Luther lived to see his great movement for the moral, religious and political regeneration of the world, partially discredited and in danger of being ruined by such men. Their excesses died and the Reformation lived. The nassal twang, the long, hypocritical prayers and the harsh judgments of some of the round-headed Puritans died with those who committed these follies; but a regenerated Church and a Government of constitutional freedom survive as the monuments of the wisdom and the arms of the party. The excesses of the greatest modern revolution cannot be mentioned without a shudder. Neither they nor their authors can be forgotten. But France and all Europe, indeed, have entered upon a new life since '89. The things that are found wrong in the councils and tendencies of the Republican Party can be resisted in that party; and so far as dissent will throw the dissenters into coöperation with the Democrats, be it so. All opposition parties have their uses, and have occasions for rendering signal service to the country. I am here met with the flippant criticism that I would go with the Republican Party and resist all their material and distinctive measures. I think not, and I have thought much of the matter.

The President is in favor of the immediate admission of loyal representatives from all the States, and there is some difficulty in seeing why all other men are not of the same opinion; and this, too, is a vital question. But Republicans who support that feature of his policy may always be sure of the coöperation of the few Democrats in Congress, and have a right to ask if giving over the Government to the Democratic Party would not involve evils as great as the present temporary exclusion, and to ask if the Constitutional Amendment is an unreasonable ground to meet upon.

In 1864 the writer committed the error of supporting McClellan, though with some hesitation, because of his confidence in *him* and in his Harrison Landing letter and letter of acceptance, and believed he would fight the rebellion with the whole power of the nation, evidently despising, as it deserved, the Chicago platform; and because he was the traduced Captain of Antietam, which, in its critical and momentous importance, bore very much the same relation to the War for the Union that Saratoga did to the Revolution, and that Tours did in checking the advance of Mohammedanism. Though never of the Democratic Party, I was afraid of some of the extravagances of the Republicans. This was not the correct solution of the question of duty. It ought rather to have been considered that whatever Gen. McClellan was, or desired to be, he could not arrest or divert the hereditary evil tendencies of the Democratic Party, and that the Republicans, with all the objections that might be urged against them, were the party of human freedom, the party of national unity, the party of progress, and (admitting a sufficient number of personal exceptions to be just) were the only live loyal party of that day. The idea that any one man could suddenly lift or guide the Democratic Party out of its narrow and accustomed grooves of thought to the plane of vision of this age, and inspire it with an action equal to the emergencies of that hour, was in some degree the same kind of error that some now commit in supposing that a few men, who mistake war rhetoric for political logic, frenzy for earnestness, hatred of a section for love of country, can carry the body of the Republican Party with them. One great and hopeful lesson taught by the history of our institutions and our partisan conflicts, a result springing from the universality, the independence and the activity of political thought, is that *leaders*, popularly so-called, do not control the movements of great masses of people. But *ideas* do. The American people is a great political laboratory—receiving, examining, analysing, assimilating, casting off. Indicator.

Religious Toleration in Mexico—The Progress made under Maximilian.

From so Priest-ridden a country as Mexico, from so devout a religionist as its luckless "Emperor," little was ever hoped in the way of ecclesiastical toleration.

It happens, therefore, that few of our people have taken pains to note how great a change in favor of religious liberty was effected under the auspices of the Prince who is now leaving the scene of his brief adventure. Our own military occupation of Mexico, twenty years ago, left hardly a trace of itself, in any overthrowing of monkish superstition, and none whatever in creating popular respect for the religious belief of foreign residents. It was reserved for an army of Frenchmen and Austrians, with all their own prejudices running in an opposite current, to work out this mark of progress in civilization.

On the 10th of June, 1863, the French expeditionary troops, under Marshal Forey, made their triumphal entry into the City of Mexico. Three days previous, Gen. Bazaine's division, in advance, had entered and taken possession. A very short time thereafter a French army chaplain made application to the military authorities for the assignment of a place in which to hold Protestant worship. The priests, getting wind of his purpose, opposed him in every way; but, in fine, the French commander decided to give him the hall of the College San Ildefonsa.

So far, all was well. But a new difficulty arose—the priests refused to give up the keys. Accordingly, a squad of French Zouaves was sent down, under the command of a nephew of Marshal (then General) Bazaine, with instructions to coerce the priests into obedience. The latter, alarmed at the apparition of bayonets, shifted their tactics, and told Capt. Bazaine they "had lost the keys." The young French officer, in reply, gave three minutes in which to find the keys, promising that at the end of this time, by the watch, if they continued lost, he would break down the doors. The keys were instantly forthcoming.

Thus, literally at the point of the bayonet, religious toleration was secured in the City of Mexico, and possibly some of the same red-legged troops who had lately guarded the honors and privileges of the Sovereign of Rome, may have been among those who forced their way into the College of San Idlefonsa, three thousand miles away. At all events, it was by the order of a French officer serving that the deed was ac-

complished. There were outcries of "sacrilege" and "desecration;" but soldiers obey orders, and when once the enterprising chaplain had got permission for his services, he got also the French army to back him.

The room thus "confiscated" was full of rubbish of one and another sort, and, it being already Friday, could not be cleaned in season for service on the next Sunday. But for the Sunday after, services were announced. The few Protestants in the city heard the news with strange emotion. Nearly twenty years had gone by since such religious worship had been held in the city; and that which was permitted during the occupation by the American army, was of so brief duration as to seem hardly a break in the long centuries of the dominion of priestcraft there. This was the first attempt to establish permanently a Protestant Church in the heart of the country, and the attempt was successful.

At the first service about twenty persons were present, a good share of whom were connected with the American and English legations. Since that time the same active chaplain has held services regularly every Sunday, and his audience has increased to about one hundred, exclusive of the French troops. Indeed, the congregation grew until it became necessary to remove to a larger hall. A church was established, Lutheran in creed and form of worship, and to it several Mexicans were admitted. The service, of course, is entirely in French; yet most of the audience, outside of the army, are English and Americans, some of whom do not understand the language, but make it a point of duty to lend the religious association the support of their presence.

Among these, Mr. CORWIN, the predecessor of Mr. CAMPBELL as our Minister to Mexico, was noted for his regularity of attendance.

Such is the way in which freedom of worship was introduced into the City of Mexico. It is to the credit of the retiring Prince, that, in religious as in some other matters, he showed himself the friend and advocate of toleration. Overtures to Marshal BAZAINE to recall the military permission for holding Lutheran services met a prompt and decisive rebuff; recourse to MAXIMILIAN was not more successful. This gain to the cause of freedom is the more praiseworthy, because it was given by a Prince whose own convictions were so strongly conservative. Above all, it was given in a country where it seriously risked popularity by offending religious prejudices; and popularity was of all things the one the would-be Emperor could not afford to lose.

Some time ago, certain agents of the American Bible Society were seized and their books burned, in several Mexican cities, under an old law preventing the circulation of the common editions of the Scriptures. But MAXIMILIAN, on being appealed to, released the agents; and in the capital no such outrage was attempted.

One of the first points to be arranged for by our agents in dealing with JUAREZ, or any one else representing the Mexican Government, is, that we shall have no more nonsense about this matter of the freedom of public worship. We allow every sort of religionist to worship here as he may think fit. There will have to be a reciprocity in this business. The world is getting tired of the other style. Our Government, acting as it probably will do, in concert with that of France, will certainly see that the old system of intolerance comes to a speedy end in the community where we are compelled peaceably to intervene.

THE STREETS.—Mud begins to assume its old sway in our City. It is now the time for those who have the care of the streets to prepare for more active labor thereon. It is to be hoped that the controversy of last year about crossings and sidewalks, basins and culverts, and filth in general, will not need to be revived.

AMUSEMENTS.

RISTORI.—Mad. RISTORI repeats her great *role* of *Mary Stuart* in SCHILLER's tragedy to-night, when, we doubt not, the house will be crowded to its greatest capacity. We remind our readers once more that the great *tragedienne* leaves New-York at the end of the week for a long tour in the country. The few opportunities that remain should be seized by the admirers of fine acting. In no character is she seen to better advantage than in that of *Mary Stuart*.

WEDNESDAY POPULAR CONCERT.—The second Wednesday popular concert takes place at Steinway Hall to-night, when all the artists of the Bateman troupe again take part in the programme. This will be the last opportunity of hearing Mme. PAREPA, Signor BRIGNOLI, &c., the troupe taking its departure immediately for Philadelphia, Baltimore and the Southwest. It is the only occasion too when such artists can be heard at popular prices—fifty cents.

CECILIAN CHOIR.—A large audience assembled last evening at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, to hear the initial performance of "Samson." The Cecilian Choir, as our readers are aware, is an organization formed by Dr. H. S. CUTLER, for the thorough study and performance of sacred music. It is composed entirely of male voices; the sopranos and altos being boys, and the tenors and basses men. Numerically it is the strongest chorus of its kind we have ever had in New-York. The greatest attention has been bestowed on the rehearsals, and the result of patient and well-considered effort was easily perceptible last evening in the wholeness and extraordinary brilliancy of the *ensembles*. Boy voices are exceedingly beautiful. They possess a purity of tone and freshness of quality which cannot be found in adults. Such choirs would be common and preferable, were it not for the incessant labor which is required to keep them in order. Every year new material has to be obtained, and the labor of the past is at once the labor of the present and the future. Dr. CUTLER has the requisite enthusiasm and genius for this continuous task. The pleasant result was conspicuously demonstrated in "Samson." The choruses of the work are as difficult as any ever written. They require not merely voice, but the nicest observance of time. The prompt entrance of the various masses and their subsequent blending in a grand harmonious whole are the secrets of the fugal style to which all such works belong. We have no recollection of hearing a male chorus so exact in their vital particulars. The beautiful chorus "Then round about the Starry Throne," was rendered almost faultlessly, and fully merited the burst of applause with which it was received. It was encored. The chorus of Israelites and Philistines, "Fix'd in his everlasting seat," was entitled to the same honor, as, indeed, were other *ensembles* to which we cannot now refer. Precision, purity and strength were observable in every number. These merits have never been more marked in a public performance of oratorio. HANDEL's music, be it remembered, is none of the easiest, and "Samson," in some respects is the toughest of its school.

The solos pertaining to the hero were sung by Mr. GEORGE SIMPSON, who surprised us with the clearness of his phrasing and the spirit and ease with which he attacked the music. The gentleman was in excellent voice. Mr. J. R. THOMAS was the *Manoah*, and Mr. HERMAN FROST *Harapha*. Both were good. Master WILLIAM BREARE sang the soprano solos of *Dalila* with feeling. His voice is beautiful, but it was affected by fright. Master CULLEN P. GRANDIN was the *Micah*. Such a pure, full, rich voice is seldom heard. It astonished and electrified the audience. Master TOEDT was called out three times after his solo.

Mr. GEORGE W. MORGAN was the conductor; Dr. CUTLER presided at the great organ, and Messrs. FRANK GILDER and GEORGE W. COLBY at the pianos. The Oratorio will be repeated at Steinway Hall on Tuesday next, 27th instant.

The audience was not content with Oratorio merely, although the perfection of the performance had put every one in good humor. They demanded an organ solo from Mr. G. W. MORGAN, and that good-natured gentleman complied by playing suggestively and finely his arrangement of "Home, Sweet Home."

BROOKLYN ART ASSOCIATION.—Last evening the thirteenth reception of the Brooklyn Art Association was held at the Brooklyn Academy of Music. The exhibition was an average one, and many of the pictures would repay a longer examination than was possible to give to each in a single evening. Among the most interesting were "Grandpapa's Pet," by EDWIN WHITE; the "Fisherman's Daughter," (charming in sentiment and color,) by S. G. GUY; "The First Snow," by B. GIGNOUX, President of the Society; "The Little Chemist," and a fine picture of Grapes, both by Miss C. W. CONANT; "Lady Goodwin," by E. LEUTZE; and an afternoon view of New-York Bay, by J. WILLIAMSON. A series of spirited pencil sketches by A. LUMLEY attracted much attention. There were many other meritorious pictures, and some very bad ones, on the walls, but none that call for special criticism.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 20.

THE PRESIDENT AT BALTIMORE.

The President left here this morning in the 7:30 train for Baltimore, accompanied by Col. R. JOHNSON, his Private Secretary. They arrived in Baltimore at 9 o'clock, and were received by Gov. SWANN, who was in waiting for them at the railroad depot. Soon after the President, Gov. SWANN and Col. JOHNSON joined the assembled Masons, Mr. JOHNSON and his son having in the meantime put on the regalia indicating their rank or position as members of the Order. They took their places in the procession and proceeded through the line of march to the site of the contemplated new Temple, and remained during the ceremonies of laying the corner-stone. After these ceremonies were concluded, the procession was reviewed by the President from the steps of Gov. SWANN's residence, the members of the order passing uncovered. During the President's stay in Baltimore he was received with marked respect, and as he passed from point to point was frequently cheered. It was the purpose of Mr. JOHNSON to dine with Gov. SWANN, and take a special train at 6:30 for Washington, but at the conclusion of the ceremonies he proceeded to the railroad depot, where a private car was provided for him, and he returned to Washington in the 4:30 train, accompanied by Col. JOHNSON and three or four other gentlemen.

PRIZE FIGHT NEAR ALEXANDRIA.

About 8 o'clock this morning, the expected prize fight took place at Johnson's Landing, below Alexandria.

The combatants were MIKE CARR, *alias* ENGLISH, of this city, and W. H. WHITE, of Baltimore.

Forty-four rounds were fought in thirty-six minutes. On the seventh round WHITE's shoulder was dislocated. It is said that ENGLISH fairly won the fight; but the referee, claiming that a foul blow was struck by him, gave the victory to WHITE. The backers of ENGLISH refuse to pay the bet until the matter can be submitted to pugilistic authority for their decision. A large number of regular and irregular bruisers were present. JOHN MORRISSEY was not there; several newspaper men were. The police have made no arrests.

THE MASS WELCOME TO CONGRESS.

The programme of the Mass welcome to Congress has been determined upon by the Committee having it in charge. There will be a procession of soldiers, Republican and other loyal delegations present; a mass meeting, with addresses, &c., by a number of distinguished speakers. Gen. JOHN A. LOGAN will deliver the welcoming oration, and a banquet will be given in the evening, at which the Radical Congressmen will be the guests.

THE ATCHINSON AND PIKE'S PEAK RAILROAD.

The Secretary of the Interior has received a dispatch from Brevet Brig.-Gen. J. H. SIMPSON, U. S. A., President of the Board of Commissioners appointed by the President of the United States, to examine the Atchinson and Pike's Peak Railroad, dated at Atchison, Kansas, the 19th inst., stating that the Commissioners had just examined the second section, of twenty miles, of said road, and report the same in an acceptable condition. It is expected that Gen. SIMPSON will reach this city next Saturday.

ADMISSION TO THE REGULAR NAVY.

The Secretary of the Navy has issued a circular providing as follows:

"All persons who have served as volunteer officers in the United States Navy for the term of two years, and who desire to be examined for admission to the regular navy, as provided in the act of Congress approved July 25, 1866, will at once make application, addressed to Commodore S. P. LEE, Hartford, Conn., who will notify them when to appear.

Those who do not present themselves when notified will be considered as having waived their claim for examination. Candidates will take with them when summoned their official papers showing their naval record."

THE WHITE HOUSE.

The President being absent at Baltimore to-day, the Executive Mansion was completely deserted. There were no visitors present. No Cabinet meeting was held, and the public offices were for once vacant. There was a day of rest at the White House.

MOVEMENTS OF MAJ.-GEN. SICKLES.

Maj.-Gen. SICKLES left here this morning in the 11:15 train for New-York, where he expects to appear before the Examining Board for Infantry Officers. He will return to this city next week.

NAVAL.

The Navy Department is in receipt of a dispatch from Commander S. P. CARTER, of the United States steamer *Monocacy*, announcing the arrival of his vessel on the 10th ult. at Pernambuco, Brazil.

PROMOTION.

Paymaster-General BENJ. W. BRICE has, under the new Army Bill, had conferred upon him the rank of Brigadier-General in the regular army—his former rank being that of Colonel and Brevet Major-General.

ARRIVALS.

Gen. JOHN H. KETCHAM, M. C. from the Twelfth District of New-York, and E. M. HUBBELL, of the Thirteenth District New-York, are among the arrivals in the city; also Messrs. E. A. QUINTARD and T. S. ROWLAND, of New-York.

INDIANA.

National Convention of the Grand Army of the Republic—Sale of the Iowa Daily Herald—Odd Fellows' Encampment.

INDIANAPOLIS, Tuesday, Nov. 20.

The National Convention of the Grand Army of the Republic convened at Opera Hall this morning. A large number of delegates were present from all sections of the country. The proceedings were kept secret. A number of distinguished officers were present, among whom were Gens. PALMER and HOGAN, of Illinois, and VANDEVERE.

The Iowa *Daily Herald* establishment (Democratic) was sold at auction to-day to LAFE, DEVLIN & Co., of Cambridge, Ind.

The Grand Lodge and Grand Encampment of Odd Fellows of the State of Indiana met to-day in session. The annual communications and reports of the Grand Officers show the Order in a very prosperous condition.

Note from Mr. Isaac H. Burch.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My attention has just been called to the following paragraph in your weekly issue of the 20th ult., compiled doubtless from your daily:

ISAAC H. BURCH, formerly a banker of Chicago, but now in Paris, was married a few weeks since in the French capital to Miss SPAULDING, who figured so prominently in the divorce suit as the friend of BURCH and the enemy of Mrs. BURCH. The latter lady was married to a well known physician of Detroit, a year or two since.

The hired libellers who have so long pursued me with their malevolence, having found me indifferent to their attacks, have now sought, in a most cowardly manner, to injure a worthy young lady (who was incidentally a witness in my case) and being deprived of both her parents, they thus expect to escape the responsibility of their lying asseverations.

This lady, I am informed, visited Europe for her health the past Summer, but I did not see her, and believe she was in America when this scurrilous libel was penned. I trust your own sense of honor, Mr. Editor, of what is due to a deeply injured young lady who has no natural protector, will induce you to retract with the same publicity that you gave to this wicked and malicious falsehood.

Newspapers that may have copied the slanderous report will see that justice demands that they give equal publicity to this refutation of it.

PARIS, Nov. 4, 1866. ISAAC H. BURCH.

The paragraph to which Mr. B. refers was copied from a letter from Paris in a Western, we believe a Buffalo, paper. Its contradiction followed soon after, and was copied into our columns also. We agree with Mr. BURCH in thinking that the lady in question has reason to complain of the report, and gladly do all in our power to correct it.—[ED. TIMES.

Regular Union General Committee.

The regular Republic Union General Committee met last evening at their headquarters, corner Twenty-third-street and Broadway, Mr. THOMAS MURPHY, President, in the chair. The meeting was called to order at 8 P. M.

The Executive Committee reported as follows:

Resolved, That the Assembly District Union Republican Associations be and are hereby directed to meet at their usual places of meeting on Friday evening, Nov. 23, and elect by ballot delegates to the several Conventions for the Primary Elections as per advertisement.

Mr. THOS. C. STEWARD then made a short address, thanking the organization for their effort in his behalf in the Sixth Congressional District, in securing his election to Congress.

The Committee then adjourned.

THE N. Y. HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Its Sixty-second Anniversary—Reading of a Paper on "New-York in the Nineteenth Century" by Rev. Dr. Osgood.

A large audience of ladies and gentlemen, representing the beauty and fashion, the wit, wisdom and worth of the Metropolis, assembled in the Hall of the Historical Society, in Second-avenue, last evening, to commemorate the sixty-second anniversary of the founding of the Society. The President of the Society, Mr. DE PEYSTER, presided, and, after a prayer by Rev. Dr. DE WITT, introduced Rev. SAMUEL OSGOOD, D. D., who had been appointed to read the anniversary paper—his theme being, "New-York in the Nineteenth Century."

Mr. OSGOOD was cordially received, and proceeded to deliver an address of nearly two hours in length upon the social, political, religious and intellectual characteristics of New-York in the olden and the modern time. The history and growth of New-York, he said, was one of the marvels of the age, and he could not attempt in the brief time allotted him to do more than briefly sketch the leading points in its history, and to contrast the New-York of 1801 with the New-York of 1866. But few of its ancient buildings remained; about all we see around us belongs to the New-York of to-day. It had arisen like Melchisedec, King of Salem. They must confess its magnificence who could not trace its pedigree. HENDRICK HUDSON opened here the page of that book of liberty, which is not yet finished. The river that bears his name asks no borrowed honors from the Rhine, the Tiber, or the Thames. In 1801 the City contained about the same population as Providence, R. I., and extended up as far as Anthony-street. Taxes were then about one-half of one per cent. on the valuation of the property of the City. A genteel house could be rented for $200 per year, and a genteel family could live on $750 per annum, when it now took from $6,000 to $10,000. The chief characteristic of New-York then, as now, was its business enterprise. In literature it was behind Philadelphia and Boston, or even Charleston, South Carolina. But it was business that gave the City its empire and draws literature in its train. New-York owed to ROBERT FULTON and DE WITT CLINTON more of its imperial position than to men of science or letters. Who could estimate what the steam-engine had done for civilization and for the organization of liberty on this Continent? Old New-York culminated in 1825 by the completion of the Erie Canal. It now became the mother of the Nation—the National City. In a quarter of a century more it became cosmopolitan, European, and one of the principal cities of the world. In 1801 the taxation amounted to $17,000; now it amounts to $17,000,000. The city has now 50,000 dwellings. Her manufactured products amounted in 1865 to $159,000,000, or nearly one-eleventh of the entire manufactures of the country. Her receipts from Customs last year were over $100,000,000. These facts show the imperial wealth and power of New-York. With the usual rate of increase her population in 1900 will reach 4,000,000 souls. The speaker gave some statistics gathered from the unpublished census of 1865, from which it appears that there are in this City 2½ regiments of boiler makers, 4 regiments of butchers, 1½ regiments of brokers, 3 regiments of shoemakers, 4½ regiments of cartmen, 17½ regiments of clerks, ½ regiment of clergymen, 9½ regiments of dressmakers, 1 regiment of engineers, 3½ regiments of laundresses, 1½ regiment of lawyers, 1 regiment of grocers, 6 regiments of merchants, 3 regiments of mechanics, 1 regiment of musicians, 1½ regiments of physicians, 33 regiments of servants, 10 regiments of tailors, 1 regiment of ship-carpenters, &c., &c., and 100,000 school children. When this industrial army marches, a great force goes with it, and certainly proves that New-York has something to do with organizing liberty in the Nineteenth Century.

The speaker dwelt at length upon the influence of New-York in the recent war for the preservation of the Union; upon the diversity of her population, and the mutual influence exerted in the formation of her character by the native Dutch and English population and the Puritan element from New-England, &c., &c., and closed with the hope that the future of the City would equal the expectations of its friends, and prove itself the guardian and protector of liberty, morality, religion and law.

At the close of the address a vote of thanks was tendered to Rev. Dr. OSGOOD, and a copy of the address requested for the use of the Society.

Rev. Dr. BELLOWS then offered the closing prayer, and the meeting adjourned.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

PROTECTIVE WAR CLAIM ASSOCIATION.—From the final report of this Association, extending from Jan. 19, 1863, to Nov. 1, 1866, it appears that the total number of claims made was 10,116. Of these 7,052 were allowed, and $1,912,999 30 paid thereon. The value of the claims unsettled amounts to $557,577 28. The number of claims rejected was 836. The total expenses of the bureau were $29,775 26, or 1½ per cent. In addition to obtaining settlement of these claims, a great deal of advice has been given to applicants on naval and military matters. Two thousand discharged and disabled soldiers have been placed in good situations, and forty messengers have been uniformed and stationed. All this has been done without charge to those aided. The Executive Committee of the Association comprises Messrs. HOWARD POTTER, THEO. ROOSEVELT and WILLIAM E. DODGE, Jr. Mr. GILBERT S. KING being the Secretary.

POLICE MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION.—The Mutual Benefit Association which was suggested by Officer McWATERS, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, some time ago, and which was duly organized, is already proving to be of essential and material service to the families of deceased members of the Police Department. The family of Officer HIPWELL, who was murdered a few weeks since in Williamsburgh, have received $1,000 from the Association, and the value of the organization is about to be demonstrated by the payment of $1,000 to the family of the late Inspector CARPENTER.

FATAL KEROSENE OIL LAMP EXPLOSION.—Mrs. SUSANNA TROLL, of No. 611 Ninth-avenue, was severely burned on Sunday evening, about the face, head and body, by the accidental explosion of a kerosene oil lamp which she was engaged in filling. Every possible remedy was applied, but without success, for the unfortunate woman died early Monday morning. Her husband was also burned in attempting to extinguish the flames. An inquest was held by Coroner WILDEY, when a verdict of accidental death was rendered. The deceased was 26 years of age, and a native of Germany.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Senator Norton, of Minnesota, Judge Caton, of Illinois, and Hon. H. Heford, of Lowell, Mass., are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. E. VALLIS, Secretary of the Spanish Legation, is at the Clarendon Hotel. Capt. Schofield, of the British Army, is at the New-York Hotel. Gov. Kennedy, California; Gen. A. A. Duffie, U. S. A.; Hon. J. M. Stone and Hon. J. A. Pond, Boston, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Major-Gen. Schofield, U. S. A., and Gen. J. J. Peck, Syracuse, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Gen. S. D. Hungerford, Adams, N. Y., and H. Siering, Berlin, are at the Southern Hotel.

FIRE IN WEST SIXTEENTH-STREET.—Yesterday evening, at about 6:15 o'clock, a fire broke out in the white lead manufactory of JESSUP & CHILDS, at No. 412 West Sixteenth-street. Fortunately the flames were immediately discovered, and the firemen, who were promptly on the ground, succeeded in extinguishing them before any considerable loss had been inflicted upon the stock. The building is owned by the DEPEYSTERS, and was damaged to the extent of about $100. No particulars respecting insurances could be obtained.

THE UP-TOWN RAILROAD.—The Senate Committee having under consideration the means of facilitating communication between the upper and lower sections of the City were in session yesterday. A number of persons who had sent in plans and suggestions appeared before the Committee to give explanations and urge the importance and practicability of the plans submitted by them. The session of the Committee will continue to-day. The various plans have already been described in the TIMES.

A TEA MEETING AT THE FORSYTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—The friends of this church will, no doubt, be delighted to learn that a "Tea Meeting" is to be held in the lecture-room to-morrow (Thursday) evening, at which all the former and present members, and a host of other friends, are expected to be in attendance. The proceeds of the entertainment are to be applied for the benefit of the parsonage. A great treat is promised.

INCENDIARY FIRE.—A box filled with combustibles was found on fire on Monday night, in the grocery-store of HENRY HINES, at No. 362 West Thirtieth-street. The flames were extinguished with but slight damage. Sergt. JAMES, of the Twentieth Precinct, arrested HINES on suspicion of arson, and he is held for examination. The evidence on which the arrest is made is withheld at present.

PHYSIOLOGY AND HYGIENE.—HORACE WEBSTER, President, and ARTHUR F. WILMARTH, Treasurer of the Institute of Reward, No. 49 Bible House, New-York, propose to pay $500, which a gentleman has deposited, for the best essay on physiology and hygiene. The conditions can be obtained on application to the office in the Bible House.

LAUNCH.—Will be launched this morning, at 8 o'clock, from the ship-yard of JEREMIAH SIMONSON, foot of Colyer-street, Greenpoint, the three-masted schooner *Jeremiah Simonson*. She is one of the largest of the class afloat. Her dimensions are as follows. Length on deck, 135 feet; breadth of beam, 33 feet; depth of hold, 17 feet; and about 800 tons burden.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The second in a course of free lectures, will be delivered by Rev. WM. ADAMS, D. D., at No. 76 Varick-street, this evening at 8 o'clock. Subject: *The Ideal of a Merchant.*

THE NEW BARGE AND REVENUE OFFICE.—The Joint Committee of the Common Council having under consideration the application of the General Government for a site for a new Barge and Revenue Office, will meet in the City Hall at noon to-day.

THIRD ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.—The Workingmen's Democratic Club met last evening at No. 363 Washington-street, Mr. CHARLES BOYD in the chair, when Mr. TERRENCE DUFFY was nominated for Alderman.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

AN INEBRIATE ASYLUM FOR BROOKLYN.—A meeting in favor of establishing an Inebriate Asylum for Brooklyn, was held in the room of the Court of Sessions, County Court-house, last night. Hon. Judge DIKEMAN presided, and addresses were made by Rev. Dr. MARSH, Rev. Dr. ROCKWELL, Rev. Father FRANSIOLI, Rev. Dr. PADDOCK, Rev. Mr. WATERBURY, Rev. Mr. WILLETTS, Judge MORRIS and Supervisor SWANEY, all of whom spoke in favor of the project of establishing an Inebriate Asylum in this city. A resolution was adopted to the effect that a Committee of three be appointed by the Union, whose duty it shall be to request the Excise Commissioners, until on application shall be made to the Legislature, to have a certain amount set apart for the purpose of establishing an Inebriate Asylum in Brooklyn. A Committee of nine was appointed, consisting of Judge Morris, Rev. Mr. Paddock, Sheriff McNamee, Ex-Mayor Hall, Rev. Mr. Willetts, Rev. Mr. Marsh, Judge Dikeman, and Rev. Father Fransioli, after which the meeting adjourned.

THE SAILORS AND SOLDIERS.—A meeting of sailors and soldiers was held in the Court-house last evening, and resolved to perfect a permanent organization. Gen. SHAURMAN presided and Col. NAGLE was appointed Secretary. Resolutions were adopted to have a permanent organization. Addresses were made by Gen. SHAURMAN, Gen. KOZLEY, Col. NAGLE, Col. VOORHIES, Capt. DAVIS, Col. PIERSON and Capt. McCLURE. A Committee on Permanent Organization was appointed, consisting of Gen. KOZLEY, Col. PIERSON, Col. BELDEN, Capt. GRACEY, U. S. N., and C. F. KIRBEY, U. S. N. The Committee organized themselves into a permanent organization, and shortly after adjourned.

NOMINATION OF CHIEF-ENGINEER.—A meeting of the Foremen of the Fire Department was held at the Chief-Engineer's office, at the City Hall, in the Western District, last night. The result was 21 votes for JOHN CUNNINGHAM and 12 for WM. TAYLOR, thus nominating CUNNINGHAM by a majority of votes. There was one blank vote. The election takes place on the second Tuesday of December. The canvassers appointed are Messrs. JAMES McCAULAY, of Engine Company No. 19; THOS. M. NEVINS, of Hose Company No. 29, and HUGH CAMPBELL, of Hook and Ladder Company No. 5.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN UNION OF BROOKLYN.—The first of a series of lectures contemplated by this Association was delivered in the Pacific-street M. E. Church last evening by Rev. WILLIAM STEPHENSON, of Toronto. The reverend gentleman took for his subject, "Individual Responsibility," and treated it in a manner which elicited the deepest interest of the entire audience. Mr. STEPHENSON is a deep thinker, and speaks with unusual animation and effect.

TROUBLE IN A BALL-ROOM.—A ball of the Atlantic Social Club was held at Gothic Hall, in Adams-street, Brooklyn, on Monday night, when a man named DANIEL O'KEEFFE making a disturbance, was expelled from the room, whereupon he shot at Constable GEORGE COLGAN with a revolver, grazing his head. The accused was arrested and held for examination to-day before Justice CORNWELL.

LIBERAL CHRISTIAN UNION.—A meeting of the Liberal Christian Union was held at the Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn, last night, when Mr. J. H. FROTHINGHAM was elected President, and the usual number of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries were chosen, after which the meeting adjourned.

One Dollar Expended now in Purchasing a bottle of JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT by those troubled with a slight Cough, or Hoarseness, or Sore Throat, may save the expense of a doctor's bill. A neglected Cough often ends in Consumption. A slight inflammation of the lining of the wind-tubes, the usual symptoms of which are a Sore Throat and Pain in the Breast, will soon lead, through want of attention, to Bronchitis. A day's delay may entail months of suffering. Let the afflicted try at once JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. It is a standard remedy, and its curative properties have been tested by thousands of persons who have recovered their health by its use. Sold everywhere.

Colgate's Honey Soap.

This celebrated **Toilet Soap**, in such universal demand, is made from the **choicest materials**, is **mild** and **emollient** in its nature, **fragrantly scented**, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

"Alas! My Hair is Turning Gray and FALLING OUT."—CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR restores gray hair to its original color, stops its falling out, keeps the head clean, strengthens the weakest hair, and promotes its growth. Sold by all druggists and fashionable hair-dressers, and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway, New-York.

SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

Beautiful Teeth, Sweet Breath!

DR. QUERU'S DENTOPHILE.

The perfection in Dental Chemistry.
It combines the properties of all good dentifrices.
Price 25 and 50 cents.

A Sure Pile Cure.

Dr. GILBERT'S PILE INSTRUMENT positively cures the worst cases of piles. Sent by mail on receipt of $4. Circulars free. Sold by druggists. Agents wanted everywhere. Address J. B. ROMAINE, Manager, No. 575 Broadway, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Finest Ready-made Overcoats and Business suits ever seen in this country. Boys', youths' and childrens' clothing, largest assortment in the City, at very low prices. Boys' all wool cassimere suits for $12 each. BROKAW BROTHERS, No. 62 Lafayette-place, and No. 346 4th-av.

Mrs. M. G. Brown's Celebrated Medicinal Poor Richard's Eye Water, will lift up every sunken eye, cure every diseased eye, strengthen every weak eye, open blind eyes, and preserve the whole body from disease. For sale by all druggists. Price 25 cents.

Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, at Hunt's, No. 430 Broadway. Largest, cheapest and best assortment of custom-made work in the City. Also, made to order, at short notice. French boots and gaiters, of Gan's Paris make.

Defiance Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes. Also, SIDEBOARD and PARLOR SAFES, for silver plate, &c., at No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place.

ROBERT M. PATRICK.

Mott's Chemical Pomade Restores Gray hair, and is decidedly the best hairdressing used. Sold by RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and by all druggists.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair, first quality; Hair Dye and Hair Dyeing, all colors, at BATCHELOR'S, No. 16 Bond-st.

At Everdell's Card Depot, 302 Broad-way, N. Y., the most elegant wedding cards in the City.

See Musical Boxes, for Holiday Presents, under Musical.

Christadoro's Hair Dye is universally acknowledged as the best extant. Factory 6 Astor House.

Florence

REVERSIBLE FEED LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.

Best family machine in the world.

FLORENCE S. M. CO.,
No. 505 Broadway.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.

"Its seam is less liable to rip than the Lock-Stitch." [*Judge's Report," at the "Grand Trial.*"] 508 Broadway,

The Union Button-Hole Machine sold exclusively by the SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 458 Broadway.

Elliptic S. M. Co.'s Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 543 Broadway. Highest premiums Maryland Institute, N. Y. and Penn. State Fairs, 1866.

The Howe Sewing-machines—Lockstitch—for Families and Manufacturers—are world-renowned. The HOWE MACHINE CO., 699 Broadway, New-York.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No. 495 Broadway.

Improved Lock-Stitch Machines for Tailors and Manufacturers. GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY. No. 495 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing Machine and Buttonhole Machine, 625 Broadway.

MARRIED.

BENEDICT—HENDERSON.—At the Church of the Messiah, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Nov. 20, by Rev. Geo. E. Thrall, EUGENE F. BENEDICT, of Niles, Mich., to MARIAN W. HENDERSON, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

DIED.

BEERS.—At Norwalk, Conn., on Monday, Nov. 19, JANE, widow of Isaac S. Beers, aged 45 years.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence on Wednesday, the 21st inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

CARPENTER.—At Red Bank, on Second Day, Nov. 19, of consumption, ALPHEUS CARPENTER, in the 38th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his father, Isaac Carpenter, No. 70 Rivington-st., New-York, on Fifth Day morning, the 22d inst., at 10½ o'clock.

DAVIDSON.—At Tarrytown, on Monday evening, Nov. 19, E. R. DAVIDSON, aged about 38 years.

Funeral at 1 o'clock this day, (Wednesday,) the 21st inst., from the residence of A. D. Stephens, his father-in-law. Friends can take the 10 o'clock train, and return by the 4 o'clock train.

EVANS.—On Tuesday, Nov. 20, ESTWICK EVANS, formerly of Portsmouth, N. H., aged 80 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services this day, (Wednesday,) the 21st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 216 West 34th-st.

EARLE.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 20, after a short illness, HARRIET C., wife of George W. Earle, in the 27th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Thursday, the 22d inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., from St. Thomas' Free Chapel, corner of Prince and Thompson sts.

FOX.—On Tuesday morning, Nov. 20, JAMES J. FOX, aged 36 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 345 Division-st., on Thursday morning at 9½ o'clock. Requiem Mass at St. Mary's Church, Grand-st., at 10 o'clock.

FLEET.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Nov. 20, PHEBE A., daughter of the late Samuel and Phebe Fleet.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday afternoon at 4 o'clock, from her late residence, Fulton-av., opposite Elm-place.

HARTSHORNE.—On Monday, Nov. 19, at Norfolk, Va., SYLVANUS HARTSHORNE, aged 73 years; DEIDAMIA ALLEN, wife of Sylvanus Hartshorne, aged 69 years.

KERR.—In Harlem, on Monday, Nov. 19, JOHN KERR, native of Greenock, Scotland, in the 38th year of his age.

Funeral services at the Presbyterian Church, 127th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., on Thursday, Nov. 22, at 2 P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

The members of Union Division No. 2, and Harlem Division No. 62, Sons of Temperance, are requested to meet at their hall at 12:45 P. M., to proceed in a body to attend the above funeral.

MILLER.—At New-Durham, N. J., on Monday, Nov. 19, Mrs. MARGARET E. MILLER, aged 70 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the Reformed Dutch Church, (Dr. Taylor's,) English Neighborhood, this day, (Wednesday,) the 21st inst., at 2 o'clock. Carriages will leave Hoboken Ferry at 12½ o'clock.

RATHBORNE.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Nov. 19, SARAH ELIZABETH, only child of Charles L. and Elizabeth L. Rathborne, aged 8 months and 1 day.

Funeral this (Wednesday) afternoon at 3½ o'clock, Franklin-av., corner of Putnam.

STURGIS.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 20, NANCY STURGIS, formerly of Barnstable, Mass., aged 80 years.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

VARIAN.—On Sunday, Nov. 18, at Mosholu, Westchester County, JOHN JACOB, youngest son of Maria and the late Richard Varian, in the 24th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend his funeral from the residence of S. W. Lewis, No. 28 West 27th-st., this day, (Wednesday,) the 21st inst., at 2½ P. M.

VAN DEUSEN.—At Kingston, N. Y., on Saturday, Nov. 17, JANE B., wife of Jacob B. Van Deusen, aged 50 years.

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A family of more than two hundred is constantly maintained in the house.

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BROOKLYN FRATERNITY.—MAJ.-GEN. BUTLER will speak in the Brooklyn Academy of Music, SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 24. Subject: *Usurpations, Wrongs and Abuses of the Executive Power, and the Constitutional Remedy Therefor.* Tickets can be had at S. Dyas & Co., No. 246 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

LESSONS IN READING AND IN ORATORY.—Mrs. LESDERNIER will receive applications from gentlemen and ladies desiring instruction in the above arts, at No. 389 Broadway, care of Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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Begs to inform his patients and the public in general that in consequence of the disastrous fire at his late residence, in Broadway, which prevented him from attending to his professional duties, he has now opened his new, spacious and commodious Consulting Rooms at No. 251 5th-av., where he attends to all diseases of the Eye, Ear, Catarrh, Throat and Asthma.

Dr. Von Eisenberg has spared neither labor nor expense to add many additions and improvements to his

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Dr. VON EISENBERG feels (and not without reason) that to have invented a means to benefit afflicted mortals even to subdue the slightest disease, is to him a greater felicity than the riches of a Monte-Christo. As one of our most learned and immortal physicians says: "Since, however, the Great God hath allowed to few upon earth the mighty privilege of serving their kind to its benefit, and that only to those who are of earth's best mold.

Quis meliore, luto finxit præcordias Titan"

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JAMES T. PUTNAM, Lynchburgh, Va.
SEPT. 27, 1866.

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Messrs. Tilton & Co. have in press, and will publish soon, a new novel by Mrs. Austin, author of "Dora Darling, the Daughter of the Regiment." It will be entitled "Outpost," but might appropriately be called "After the War." Some of the principal characters are from "Dora Darling," although it has no connection with the former volume. The scene is laid in New-England and the Far West. Dora, who found her relatives just before the close of the war, after residing with them for a short time, retires to a farm in the Far West, which she had inherited from the Colonel of her regiment, and by him named "Outpost." It has great power, and undoubtedly will create quite a sensation in the literary world.—*Boston Journal.*

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POLITICAL.

FOR COMPTROLLER,
CHARLES L. FLEMING,
TAXPAYERS' AND PEOPLE'S CANDIDATE.

AT A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE UNION GENERAL COMMITTEE, held at Headquarters, corner of Broadway and 23d-st., on Tuesday evening, Nov. 20, 1866, the following call for Primary Elections was unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the Assembly District Union Associations be and are hereby directed to meet at their usual places of meeting on FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 23, 1866, and elect, by ballot, Delegates to the following Conventions:

A City Convention, to consist of five delegates from each Assembly District, to nominate a candidate for Comptroller.

An Aldermanic Convention in each of the odd numbered Aldermanic Districts, to consist of one delegate from each election district in said Aldermanic District, to nominate a candidate for Alderman in each of said districts.

A Councilmanic Convention in each of the Councilmanic districts, to consist of five delegates from each Ward, except in the First Councilmanic District, which shall consist of three delegates from each Ward in said district, to nominate five Councilmen in each of said Councilmanic Districts.

A School Convention in each of the seven School Districts to nominate a Commissioner of Common Schools for each School District and a Trustee of Common Schools for each Ward, said Convention to consist of five delegates from each Ward, except the First School District, which shall consist of three delegates from each Ward. The delegates in the Wards below 14th-st. to be elected as hereinafter mentioned.

The Assembly District south of 14th-st. shall elect by ballot one delegate from each election district, and the delegates so elected from the different Wards shall meet in Ward Conventions on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 26, at 7½ o'clock, in their respective Wards, and elect delegates to the School Conventions and delegates to the Councilmanic Convention.

The President of each Association, or, in his absence, the proper officer thereof, shall appoint at least three Inspectors, who shall hold the election in accordance with the rules adopted for electing the delegates to the last State Convention.

The City Convention shall meet at Headquarters, corner of Broadway and 23d-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 26, at 7½ o'clock.

The Aldermanic Convention shall meet at the Headquarters of each District Association, on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 27, at 7½ o'clock.

The Councilmanic Convention shall meet on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 28, at 7½ o'clock, as follows:

First District, comprising the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 13th and 14th Wards, at No. 143 Hudson-st.

Second District, comprising the 10th, 11th and 17th Wards, at Runk's Hotel, No. 274 Grand-st.

Third District, comprising the 8th, 9th, 15th and 16th Wards, at No. 724 Broadway.

Fourth District, comprising the 18th, 20th, 21st and 22d Wards, at No. 435 4th-av.

Fifth District, comprising the 12th, 19th and 22d Wards, at Ahle's, 54th-st., near 3d-av.

The School Convention shall meet on THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 29, 1866, at 7½ o'clock, as follows:

First District, comprising the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 8th Wards, at No. 143 Hudson-st.

Second District, comprising the 7th, 10th, 13th and 14th Wards, at Runk's Hotel.

Third District, comprising the 9th and 16th Wards, at No. 95 6th-av.

Fourth District, comprising the 11th and 17th Wards, at No. 101 Avenue D.

Fifth District, comprising the 15th and 18th Wards, at Headquarters, corner Broadway and 23d-st.

Sixth District, comprising the 20th and 21st Wards, at No. 435 4th-av.

Seventh District, comprising the 12th, 19th and 22d Wards, at Ahle's Hall, 54th-st., between 3d and Lexington avs.

The Ward Conventions below 14th-st. shall meet at the places named as follows:

First Ward—No. 2 State-st.
Second Ward—No. 87 South-st.
Third Ward—No. 272 Greenwich-st.
Fourth Ward—No. 475 Pearl-st.
Fifth Ward—No. 143 Hudson-st.
Sixth Ward—Golden's Hall, corner Franklin and Centre sts.
Seventh Ward—Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway.
Eighth Ward—No. 185 Spring-st.
Ninth Ward—No. 95 6th-av.
Tenth Ward—No. 274 Grand-st.
Eleventh Ward—No. 101 Avenue D.
Thirteenth Ward—Clinton Garden.
Fourteenth Ward—Corner of Broome and Mott sts.
Fifteenth Ward—No. 724 Broadway.
Seventeenth Ward—No. 23 3d-av.

Polls to be open in all cases from 7½ to 9 o'clock.

THOMAS MURPHY, Chairman.
CHARLES H. HALL, } Secretaries.
H. H. HURLBUT,

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES.
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues,
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,
and other desirable Securities.
Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

Corner Wall and Nassau Sts., New York.
We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of
GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES,
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
JAY COOKE & CO.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.

BANKERS,

NOS. 27 AND 29 PINE-ST.,

NEW-YORK,

DRAW ON LONDON AND PARIS, MOBILE AND NEW-ORLEANS. ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF EUROPE.

Interest allowed on Deposits.

UNION TRUST COM'Y

OF NEW-YORK.

No. 73 Broadway, corner Rector-st.

CAPITAL......$1,000,000

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS, which may be withdrawn at any time.

THIS COMPANY is authorized to act as Receiver, Executor, Trustee for married women, Guardian for infants, and generally to execute all legal trusts.

IT IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY for money paid into Court. It will take charge of and manage the estates of persons going abroad, or who do not desire to give their personal attention to business.

ISAAC H. FROTHINGHAM, President.
A. V. STOUT, JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Vice-Presidents.
W. F. ALDRICH, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

A. A. Low,	David Dows,
S. G. Wheeler, Jr.,	Benj. H. Hutton,
W. R. Travers,	Francis Skiddy,
Horace F. Clark,	Daniel Devlin,
J. B. Johnston,	Henry E. Davies,
J. M. Waterbury,	Henry K. Bogert,
Freeman Clarke,	E. B. Wesley,
Amasa J. Parker,	George W. Cuyler,
Allen Munroe,	James M. McLean,
Daniel C. Howell,	Elisha Riggs,
Augustus Schell,	James Forsyth,
John Magee,	J. W. Freeman,
Wm. F. Russell,	Wm. Whitewright, Jr.

NEW YORK, NEWFOUNDLAND & LONDON TELEGRAPH CO.'S

STOCK FOR SALE.

Apply to

GEORGE C. DUNBAR,
No. 46 Pine-st.

INSURANCE SCRIP.

WM. C. GILMAN,

No. 46 Pine-st.,

Offers to parties seeking investment,

DIVIDEND-PAYING INSURANCE SCRIP

in sums to suit.

ADAMS, KIMBALL & MOORE

BANKERS,

NO. 14 WALL-ST.,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
also issue, and execute orders for purchase and sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD

EXPRESS STOCKS.

MERCHANTS' UNION,
ADAMS',
UNITED STATES,
AMERICAN.

For sale at market rates.
Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st., dealer in Telegraph and Express Stocks.

Henry Clews & Co.,

BANKERS,

No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
UNITED STATES SECURITIES
purchased and for sale.
All issues on hand and ready for instant delivery.
ORDERS FOR STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD EXECUTED.
Merchants, Bankers and individuals opening accounts with us will be allowed
4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON ALL DAILY Balances, subject to check at sight.
COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.

NATIONAL EXPRESS AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

TRUSTEES' NOTICE.

The undersigned, having been requested by the Board of Directors, and also formally required by creditors of the Company, to take possession of all such property of said Company as, by the terms of its deed of assignment, executed on the 27th day of September, 1866, did not pass immediately into their hands—

Hereby give notice that they have taken the said property into possession, with a view to the execution of the trust.

And they give further notice that they will receive written proposals up to the 10th of December, 1866, for the purchase, for cash, of the whole property of the Company, in gross or in detail, at different points—the same consisting of wagons, horses, safes, furniture, and all other articles heretofore employed by said Company in the prosecution of its business.

Inventories showing the character and location of the property can be seen at the office of the Trustees, No. 134 Baltimore-street, Baltimore, where all information in regard to the same will be afforded to persons desiring to submit proposals.

If no such proposals be received and accepted, the property will be offered at public sale, for cash, at such times and places as will be indicated in future advertisements.

JOHN BLAIR HOGE,
JOHN J. KELLY,
C. OLIVER O'DONNELL, } Trustees.

$300 REWARD.

Stolen from the safe of the undersigned, the following
UNITED STATES COUPON BONDS.
One $100, 3d issue, 7-30 bond, No. 408,959.
Two $100, 3d series, 5-20 Bond, Nos. 27,272, 27,273.
Seven $500 10-40 Bonds, Nos. 1,592, 1,593, 1,594, 1,595, 1,596, 1,597, 1,598.

The above reward will be paid and no questions asked, upon the return of said Bonds, or for any information that may lead to their recovery.

The public are cautioned against purchasing or negotiating said Bonds or Coupons, as their payment has been stopped.

C. A. CLARK,
No. 17 Barclay-st.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,

No. 72 BROADWAY,

Issue drafts on London, Paris, Frankfort, Hamburg, Bremen, Berlin, Rome, &c., in sums to suit, at lowest market rates. Articles purchased on commission and collections made in any part of Europe.

NEW-YORK AND HAVRE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

A meeting of the stockholders of the NEW-YORK and HAVRE STEAMSHIP COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 7 Broadway, on SATURDAY, Nov. 24, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.

Issue letters of credit for travelers' use on Messrs. Rothschild in Paris, London, Frankfort and Vienna, and their correspondents in all the principal cities of Europe.

OFFICE OF THE SYRACUSE, BINGHAMTON & N. Y. R. R. CO.,
SYRACUSE, Nov. 14, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Syracuse, Binghamton and New-York Railroad for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of December next. The polls will be opened at 11 o'clock A. M., and continue open until 1 o'clock P. M.
O. WELCH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual election for nine Directors of this Company will be held at the Company's office, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 21, 1866, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.
By order of the Board of Directors.
THEO. T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 17, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office on MONDAY, Dec. 3, 1866, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
WILLIAM A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

PARIS EXHIBITION, 1867.—JOHN ARTHUR & CO., No. 10 Rue Castiglione, agents to the British and American Embassies, established 38 years, undertake to represent exhibitors, bank and exchange, house and estate agents, commission, transit agents and wine merchants. Every information gratis.

$25,000 TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE of real estate in sums of from $1,200 to $5,000. Apply to AMHERST, WIGHT & SON, Attorneys at Law, No. 119 Broadway, Room No. 33, New-York.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT STOCKS

AND

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1866.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81	113	113½	June, 7-30	105½	105⅝
Coupon, 1881	113⅛	113½	July, 7-30	105½	105⅝
5-20 Regist'd '62	106½	106¾	June, C.I.Nt's, '64	115¼	115½
5-20 Coupon, '62	108⅝	108⅞	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	114¾	115
5-20 Coupon, '64	106⅜	106⅝	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	114⅛	114½
5-20 Coupon, '65	106½	106¾	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	113⅛	113½
New, '65	108⅛	108⅜	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	112⅛	112½
10-40 Registered	100¼	100½	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	111⅛	111½
10-40 Coupon	100⅜	100⅝	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	110	110½
Gold	141¼	141½	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	109⅛	109⅜
August, 7-30	106[illegible]	106⅛	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '65	109	109⅛

INCORPORATED 1863.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 14, 1866.

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT OF the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with a provision of its charter:

Premiums received from Nov. 1, 1865 to Oct. 31, 1866:		
On marine and inland risks	$602,270 64	
On fire risks	139,891 79	$742,462 43
Premiums on policies not marked off Nov. 1, 1865		276,964 47
Total		$1,019,426 90
Premiums marked off as earned from Nov. 1, 1865, to Oct. 31, 1866:		
On marine and inland risks	$554,189 78	
On fire risks	128,932 12	$683,121 90
Interest during the same period—salvages, &c		87,717 82
Total		$770,839 72
Losses, expenses, &c., during the year as above:		
Marine and inland navigation losses	$326,319 66	
Fire losses	92,897 81	
Return premiums	40,529 79	
Reinsurances	54,624 81	
Agency charges, advertising, printing, &c	33,157 99	
*Taxes—U. S. tax on premiums, policy, stamps, &c	16,570 10	
Expenses	14,070 12	$578,170 28
		$192,669 44

*This is exclusive of the amount reserved for taxes on dividends and profits.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY,
Nov. 1, 1866.

$100,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 1871	$114,000 00
120,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan 1881	136,500 00
200,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes	211,500 00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempts)	126,562 50
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	54,700 00
46,000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan	44,620 00
50,000	State of New-Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	50,750 00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,500 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,250 00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,750 00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000 00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,040 00
15,000	300 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Company, (principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia)	15,000 00
7,150	143 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,258 25
5,000	100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,950 00
*20,000	80 Shares Stock Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	20,000 00
195,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on city property	195,900 00
$1,045,050 Par.	Market Value,	$1,070,280 75
	Cost, $1,030,552 05.	
	Real Estate	36,000 00
	Bills Receivable for Insurances Made	217,637 23
	Balances Due at Agencies, Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest and Other Debts Due the Company	38,923 98
	Scrip and Stock of Sundry Insurance and Other Companies, $5,173 00; Estimated Value	2,930 00
	Cash in Bank $41,102 26	
	Cash in Drawer 447 34—	41,549 60
	Total	$1,407,321 56

*This being a new enterprise, the par is assumed as the market value.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 14, 1866.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a cash dividend of EIGHT PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, and SIX PER CENT. interest on the Scrip of the Company, payable on and after the 1st of December proximo, free of national and State taxes.

They have also declared a scrip dividend of TWENTY PER CENT. on the earned premiums for the year ending Oct. 31, 1866, certificates of which will be issued to the parties entitled to the same on and after the 1st of December proximo, free of National and State taxes.

They have ordered, also, that the Scrip Certificates of Profits of the Company for the year 1862, be redeemed in cash at the office of the Company, on and after the 1st of December proximo, all interest thereon to cease on that day.

No certificate of profits issued under $25. By the Act of Incorporation, "No certificate shall issue unless claimed within two years after the declaration of the dividend whereof it is evidence."

DIRECTORS:

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	Henry Sloan,
Edmund A. Souder,	William G. Boulton,
Theophilus Paulding,	Edward Darlington,
John R. Penrose,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph H. Seal,	Spencer McIlvaine,
George G. Leiper,	John B. Semple, Pittsburgh,
Hugh Craig,	A. B. Berger, Pittsburgh,
John D. Taylor,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburgh.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 6 Beekman-st., Room No. 5, first floor over Park Bank.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 19, 1866.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors having increased the capital stock of the Company, pursuant to the act of May 1, 1866, to TWENTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, (of which 50,000 shares remain to be issued,) have reserved FIVE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS in cash out of the profits of the Company for the exigencies of the business, and have declared instead thereof to the persons holding stock on the books of this Company, at the closing of the transfer-books, Tuesday, Nov. 20, 1866, at 3 o'clock P. M., a dividend of such fifty thousand shares of the stock of this Company as full-paid stock; being one share of new stock to every three shares of existing stock.

The certificates will be ready for delivery on and after WEDNESDAY, Jan. 2, 1867, at the Company's office.

N. B.—Holders entitled to fractions in the above dividend, will receive a memorandum for the fractions to which they may be entitled, not carrying interest or dividends; for which fractions, when presented in sufficient amounts, certificates of stock will be issued. By order of the Board of Directors.
THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 19, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. out of the net earnings of the quarter ending Oct. 31, payable at the office of the Company, Saturday, Dec. 1.

The transfer-books will be closed Tuesday, Nov. 20, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened Monday, Dec. 3.
By order of the Board of Directors,
THEO. T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

UNITED STATES PETROLEUM COMPANY,
No. 58 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1866.

NOTICE—THE TRUSTEES OF THE UNITED States Petroleum Company have THIS DAY declared a dividend of two per cent. for the month of November, inst., payable on and after Saturday, Dec. 1. The transfer books will be closed on Monday, the 26th inst., and reopened on Monday, Dec. 3. By order.
P. G. FENNING, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT application will be made to the State Auditor of the State of Missouri, at the City of Jefferson, in said State, on the first Monday in January next, for duplicate bonds and coupons, to be issued under the provisions of an act in the General Statutes of Missouri, of 1866, page 93, &c., for three bonds heretofore issued by the said State, with coupons attached, and belonging to the subscriber, which said bonds and coupons have been lost, and are described as follows: viz.: Two bonds dated 23d of July, 1855, numbers 124 and 125, for one thousand dollars each, with twenty-nine coupons attached to each, due from 1st of July, 1861, to 1st of July, 1875, at 6 per cent. per annum, issued to the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad Company, and assigned to "Bearer" by said Railroad Company, 18th of August, 1855. One bond dated the 6th of September, 1856, number 2,017, for one thousand dollars, with fifty-one coupons attached, due from 1st of July, 1861, to 1st of July, 1886, at 6 per cent., issued to the North Missouri Railroad Company, and assigned to "Bearer" by said Company, 5th of September, 1856.
JOSIAH SIMPSON, Louisville, Ky.
Nov. 12, 1866. n14-law4wW*

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—TO CONTRACTORS—Public notice is hereby given, that in consequence of the final refusal of the Comptroller to be present at the opening of the bids for certain street improvements, which in pursuance of public advertisement should have been opened on the 28th September last, the Croton Aqueduct Board, in accordance with the advice of the Corporation Counsel, will, at 11 A. M., on MONDAY next, 26th inst., open the "Estimate Boxes," and return such bids as may be found therein to the parties who may have offered them.

All persons interested are requested to attend at this office at that hour and receive their proposals.
THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Nov. 20, 1866. Croton Aqueduct Board.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE SPECIAL Committee of the Board of Aldermen, to whom was referred a communication from His Honor the Mayor, in relation to the sale of a portion of the Battery to the General Government, for a site for a barge office, &c., will meet in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, in the City Hall, on WEDNESDAY next, the twenty-first instant, at twelve o'clock M. All persons interested in the purchase or sale of the property in question are hereby notified to be present at the above-named time and place, without further notification.
ROBT. McGINNIS,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
JOS. B. VARNUM,
Special Committee on Post-office site.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, NEW COURT-HOUSE, PARK, Nov. 1, 1866.

TO TAX-PAYERS.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that one per cent. will be added to all taxes unpaid on the 1st of December; also an additional one per cent. on December 15.

On all taxes remaining unpaid on January 1, interest at the rate of twelve per cent., calculated from the day the books were received by the Receiver of Taxes to the day of payment, will be added. No money will be received after 2 o'clock P. M. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M.
JOHN MURPHY, Receiver.

AUCTION SALES.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER,
A LARGE SPECIAL SALE OF CALIFORNIA WINES,
TO BE SOLD WITHOUT RESERVE, TO PAY ADVANCES.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell by auction, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 21, at 11 o'clock, at their store, No. 93 Liberty-st., a few doors west of Broadway, a large and valuable invoice of California Wines, in wood and cases, consisting of
27 pipes, 28 barrels and hogsheads of pine Port Wine.
1 pipe, 105 gallons, Wine Bitters.
8 pipes, 1,086 gallons, Lachryma Montis Wine.
16 pipes and 6 puncheons Terkheimer Wine.
6 puncheons and 100 cases El Montis Wine.
40 pipes, 5,294 gallons, Sonoma White Wine.
And 200 cases, more or less, of various other brands. They will all be sold WITHOUT RESERVE, TO PAY ADVANCES. Samples can be examined as above the day before the sale.

FORTY-FOURTH AUCTION SALE OF
40,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL.
On TUESDAY, Nov. 27, 1866.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 19, 1866.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will sell by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers, at the Company's salesroom, No. 26 Exchange-place, corner of William-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, Nov. 27, at 12 o'clock, noon,
40,000 TONS
of FRESH MINED COAL, FROM THE LACKAWANNA REGIONS, of the usual sizes, deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of December next.

TERMS: Fifty cents per ton, payable in current funds on the day of sale, and the balance within ten days thereafter, at the office of the Company.
JOHN BRISBIN, President.

PUBLIC SALE.

The United States Marine Hospital and lot at Norfolk, Va., will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, subject to the approval of the bid by the Secretary of the Treasury, at 12 M., SATURDAY, Dec. 1, 1866, on the premises.

The lot is 286 feet square, more or less, is finely located, having a frontage on Liberty, Water and Chestnut sts., and would make a choice site for a ship-yard, marine railway, &c. The building and grounds would also be admirably adapted for a boarding-school for either boys or girls.

Terms of sale—$5,000 cash, balance in equal payments of thirty and sixty days. A deposit of $1,000 will be required at time of sale. A certificate of sale will be given, and the deed to be executed upon the payment of the last installment of the purchase money.
LEWIS W. WEBB,
Collector of Customs.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, Nov. 9, 1866.

SALE OF NAVY POWDERS.

There will be sold by public auction, to the highest bidders, at noon, WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of November, 1866, in the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, New-York Navy-yard, two thousand (2,000) barrels of powder, composed of serviceable and unserviceable.

These powders will be sold by samples, in lots to suit purchasers.

Terms, one-half cash in Government funds, to be deposited on the conclusion of the sale, and the remainder within ten days afterward, during which time the powders must be removed by the purchasers; otherwise they will revert to the Government.

Purchasers will be required to furnish their own packages, where the powder is not in barrels.
H. A. WISE, Chief of Bureau.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
MAGNIFICENT SALE OF
STATUARY.
REAL BRONZES, REAL BRONZE CLOCKS,
BRONZE GROUPS AND STATUETTES,
SEVRES VASES, FRENCH DINNER SETS,
TOILET SETS. SILESIAN GLASS
BISQUET STATUETTES,
and other magnificent French goods, just landed, ex ship from Havre, to be sold at auction by EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at No. 60 Liberty-st. The above are now on exhibition, and is the most beautiful sale of fancy goods that has ever taken place in the City.
Also, a large and elegant assortment of
SILVER PLATED WARE.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
LOT ON 17TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV.

By order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Chas. H. Van Brunt, Referee. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 21, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York.

WEST 17TH-ST.—Valuable lot on north side of 17th-st., 125 feet west of 6th-av., 25 feet front and rear by 92 feet in depth.

Maps, &c., at No. 3 Pine-st.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
WEST 15TH-ST. HOUSE AND LOT.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, Nov. 23, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, three story high stoop and basement brick house and lot No. 156 West 15th-st., south side, between 6th and 7th-avs., 20x103. Complete in all respects, and in good order. Possession on delivery of deed.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer—Office No. 91 Liberty-st.
GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

On THURSDAY, Nov. 22, at 10½ o'clock, all the contents of the genteel residence in 22d-st., corner of 7th-av., including parlor, library, dining-room, chambers, kitchen, &c.; carpets, mirrors, curtains, China and glassware, mattresses, bedding, &c.
Catalogues at sale.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
CHOICE CITY LOTS AT AUCTION.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., will sell at auction, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, valuable building lots on 3d and 11th avs., 56th, 58th, 65th, 92d, 97th, 110th and 111th sts. Book maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE PRIVATE CARRIAGES, SLEIGHS, CALECHE, VICTORIA PHAETON, WAGONS, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell, on FRIDAY, Nov. 23, at the private stable, No. 69 West 19th-st., at 10 o'clock A. M., the valuable private carriages, &c., viz.:

A fine VICTORIA PHAETON, perfectly new, and used but a few times, built by Brewster & Baldwin.

A CALECHE, perfectly new, used only three times, and built to order by R. M. Stivers, of this City.

A SINGLE SEAT ROAD WAGON, with pole and shafts, built by Stivers.

A SINGLE SEAT SLEIGH, upholstered back and seat, with pole and shafts.

A TWO-HORSE DOUBLE SLEIGH, upholstered, with pole and shafts. The above are all first class, the property of a gentleman leaving for Europe, and SOLD WITHOUT ANY RESERVE.

BENJ. F. THEALL, Auctioneer—Late salesman with E. H. Ludlow & Co.

A LARGE AND SUPERB COLLECTION OF FINE BRONZE, MARBLE and ORMOLU PARIS CLOCKS, all warranted first-class in every respect.
SUPERB BRONZES, IN GROUPS AND STATUETTES,
RICH CHINA AND BOHEMIAN WARE,
BISQUET AND PARIAN SETS,
FINE GLASS AND SILVER-PLATED WARE, &c.,
to be sold by auction THIS DAY,
by THEALL & BROS., Auctioneers,
AT 11 O'CLOCK, AT THEIR SALESROOM,
NO. 62 LIBERTY-ST., NEAR NASSAU.

Also, for account of whom it may concern, 37 French gilt clocks and shades.

The above goods are now on exhibition, with descriptive catalogues, at No. 62 Liberty-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
DESIRABLE DWELLING-HOUSE IN BROOKLYN AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Nov. 22, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York,

SECOND-ST.—The three-story high basement and subcellar brick house and lot, situate on the westerly side of 2d-st., Brooklyn, (Eastern District,) 25 feet south of South 1st-st., known as No. 179. The house is 22x36 feet; has marble mantels, water, gas and and sewer connections, piazza front and rear, newly painted and in good order. Dot 25x100 feet.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st., New-York.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.
THIS DAY, NOV. 21, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at No. 34 West 22d-st., near 5th-av., elegant household furniture, rosewood piano, &c., consisting in part of elegantly carved solid black walnut parlor suites, in reps; do. library suites; do. secretary, writing table; solid black walnut wardrobe; chamber furniture, solid black walnut, in suites; pure hair mattresses, paillasses, spring mattresses, pillows, bolsters, bedding, dining-room furniture, super velvet carpet, Crossly's best tapestry Brussels carpets, oilcloths, one Steinway's rosewood seven-octave piano-forte. Catalogues at sale.

T. C. HOUGHTON, Auctioneer.
BREWSTER & BERG—THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 11 o'clock, at No. 86 Cedar-st., first-class FURNITURE, comprising a large and varied assortment of parlor, chamber, dining-room and library furniture, all of which is of superior workmanship and worthy the attention of those about furnishing, consisting in part of parlor suites in brocatelle, haircloth and reps; superior walnut, rosewood and mahogany chamber sets, in suites or separate; also lounges, bookcases, sideboards, chairs, tables, for library and dining-rooms.

W. A. CARTER, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE—TO PAY FREIGHT AND storage; WEDNESDAY, Nov. 21, at 12 o'clock, at Meyer & Smith's stores, Nos. 395 and 397 Greenwich-st., corner of Beach; very large assortment of all kinds of property; all original packages from Hudson River Railroad; for particulars see New-York World. W. A. CARTER, Auctioneer, No. 52 Cortlandt, near Greenwich.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.
THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 21, AT 11½ o'clock, within the store:
250 boxes fresh Messina Lemons.
900 cases fresh Messina Lemons.
90 cases fresh Malaga Lemons, landing.
25 barrels Oranges.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

AT GIMBREDE'S, NO. 588 BROADWAY, on exhibition in the show window this week, fans and parasols. Parasols at cost of importation. N. B. The Crystalized Visiting Card, introduced November 17th, and a new Wedding Envelope destined to supersede all others in the market.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S DRESSING and Writing Cases, Portfolios, Pocket-books Card-cases, Banker's Cases. Manufacturers, WM. T FRY & CO., Nos. 134 and 136 William-st., New-York.

W. T. FRY & CO., MANUFACTURERS of the well-known Fry's patent pocket flask metal flasks, soap boxes, drinking cups, reward medals &c. Manufactory Nos. 134 and 136 William-st., N. Y.

FURS.

FINE FANCY FURS.
CHAS. A. HERPICH
is now offering, at his spacious
FUR WAREROOMS,
No. 497 BROADWAY, near the St. Nicholas Hotel,
the extensive and elegant stock of
FINE FURS,
at lowest wholesale prices, the same as charged at his old stand, No. 37 Maiden-lane. This stock consists of the very choicest varieties of
LADIES', MISSES' AND GENTS'
FURS,
all of his own importation and manufacture.
CHAS. A. HERPICH,
No. 497 BROADWAY and No. 37 MAIDEN-LANE.

MILLINERY.

MISS D'ORSEY HAS A MOST ELEGANT assortment of bonnets, selected from the leading houses in Paris, at reduced prices. No. 1,175 Broadway, between 27th and 28th sts.

ASTROLOGY.

ASTONISHING—MRS. NEUREDEL, FROM Poland, tells past, present and future. No. 42 Stanton-st., first floor, Room No. 1. Ladies, 50 cents; Gentlemen, $1.

DRY GOODS.

SMILLIE & CO.,

NO. 763 BROADWAY.
Between 8th and 9th sts.
SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!
100 PIECES COLORED,
CHECKED and
PLAID,
at 85 cents per yard;
value $1 35 per yard.
COLORED STRIPE SILKS,
$1 25 per yard;
reduced from $1 75.
CHECKED and STRIPED SILKS,
$1 50 per yard;
reduced from $2.
Also,
PLAIN TAFFETAS,
GROS GRAINS,
POULT DE SOIE
AND
CORDED
BLACK SILK
of the very best makes, at
$3; value $3 75.
SMILLIE & CO.,
No. 763 Broadway,
between 8th and 9th sts.

SMILLIE & CO.,

No. 763 Broadway,
Between 8th and 9th sts.,
For this week,
4-4 OTTOMAN VELOURS.
4-4 OTTOMAN VELOURS,
ALL WOOL,
In all the NEW COLORS for the season.
THE GREATEST BARGAINS
EVER OFFERED IN AMERICA.
475 PIECES OTTOMAN VELOURS
at $1 12½ per yard,
COST THE IMPORTER $1 60 per yard,
And on retail at $1 75 and $2 per yard
all over the City.
SMILLIE & CO.,
No. 763 Broadway,
between 8th and 9th sts.

SMILLIE & CO.,

No. 763 BROADWAY,
Between 8th and 9th sts.
GREAT REDUCTION.
EMPRESS CLOTHS,
ALL WOOL,
COLORED AND BLACK,
$1 00, former price $1 50.
1 50, former price 2 00.
1 75, former price 2 25,
and all our
DRESS GOODS,
In PLAIN AND FANCY,
at a CORRESPONDING REDUCTION.
SMILLIE & CO.,
No. 763 Broadway,
Between 8th and 9th sts.

LINENS A SPECIALTY!

MILLIKEN & CO.,
No. 748 Broadway,
Have a large and varied assortment of
TABLE CLOTHS and
TABLE LINENS by the yard,
NAPKINS, DOYLIES AND TRAY CLOTHS.
ALSO,
a full assortment of
RICHARDSON'S FAMILY LINENS,
LINEN SHEETINGS and
PILLOW CASE LINENS.
TOWELS,
TOWELINGS,
DIAPERS,
LONG LAWNS,
L. C. HDKFS., &c., &c.,
which they offer at very low prices and warrant every article pure Linen.

A GREAT RUSH!!!

FOR BARGAINS.
NO BIG PROFITS! NO DULL TRADE!
But crowds of customers and cheap goods.
A HEAVY CRASH IN MUSLINS.
FINE MUSLINS, 12½c.: former price, 18c.
FINER GOODS, 14c. and 16c.
EXTRA QUALITY, 20c., 25c. and 30c.
BEST 4-4 WAMSUTTAS, 35c.
OTHER STORES CHARGE 44c.
The decline in Muslins is from 6c. to 10c. a yard.
10,000 AUCTION BLANKETS, nearly half price.
FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 167 8th-av., near 18th-st.,
And FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 272 Bleecker-st.

TAYLOR, McGIBBON & CO.,

NO. 809 BROADWAY,
Between 11th and 12th sts.
FINE TABLE CLOTHS
AND NAPKINS,
in great variety, for
THANKSGIVING AND
CHRISTMAS,
ALL SIZES,
from 2 to 6 yards long.
NO. 809 BROADWAY.

FRENCH HAND-MADE COUTILLE CORSETS.
Fourteen cases just received per last steamer,
BEAUTIFUL SHAPES
and all sizes. The trade supplied on LIBERAL TERMS.
No connection whatever with any other store in the City. GAYNOR, Importer and Manufacturer,
No. 765 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.

BLACK SILK QUILTED
AND EMBROIDERED SKIRTS.
Very elegant and warm for the Winter, at
GAYNOR'S, No. 765 Broadway,
Between 8th and 9th sts.
No connection whatever with any other store in the City.

THE NEW FRENCH SKIRT,
At GAYNOR'S, No. 765 Broadway,
Between 8th and 9th sts.
No connection whatever with any other store in the City.

WHITE EMBROIDERED FLOUNCED
AND TUCKED FRENCH SKIRTS,
Just received at GAYNOR'S, No. 765 Broadway,
Between 8th and 9th sts.
No connection whatever with any other store in the City.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
A TERRIBLE SACRIFICE
OF MOST DESIRABLE GOODS. Some lots really
less than half their value.
One case of ENGLISH POPLINS, $3 per dress.
One case of ENGLISH POPLINS, $3 75 per dress.
One case of SILK CHECKS and STRIPES FRENCH POPLIN, $4 50 per dress.
One case of SILK CHECKS, DOUBLE FOLD, FRENCH POPLIN, $5 per dress.
One case BLACK EUGENIE'S, $5 50.
N. B.—No such bargains have been offered since 1857.
Observe, W. JACKSON,
Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

FASHIONS AT THE RACES.
THE JEROME SKIRT IN BLACK REP
WITH WHITE HORSE SHOES,
AND IN WHITE VELOURS
WITH BLACK HORSE SHOES.
THE NEWEST AND MOST ELEGANT SKIRT OF
THE SEASON,
At GAYNOR'S, No. 765 Broadway,
Between 8th and 9th sts.
No connection whatever with any other store in the City.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.
AT MRS. GAYNOR'S NEW STORE,
No. 824 Broadway, corner of 12th-st.
CORSETS HER SPECIALTY.
Now opening, several cases Paris Hand-made Corsets, most elegant shapes ever imported.
Skirts, Full-dress Trains, Walking Skirts, Balmorals; new styles at very low prices.
Mrs. GAYNOR imports direct: consequently sells a superior article at a comparatively low price.
Mrs. GAYNOR personally attends at this upper store, 824 Broadway, cor. 12th-st.; and 765, bet. 8th and 9th sts.

SMILLIE & CO.
Have opened the most ELEGANT ASSORTMENT of
CLOAKS, SACQUES, BASQUES, JACKETS and CIRCULARS, in VELVET and CLOTH, which cannot be surpassed in America.
No. 763 BROADWAY,
Between 8th and 9th sts.
WILLIAM BUCHANAN MACKENZIE,
Superintendent.

FURS! CLOAKS!! FURS! CLOAKS!!
JOHN CAMPBELL,
(for many years with the late George Brodie,)
Has on hand a large assortment of elegant
FRENCH CLOAKS.
Cloaking and Cloak Trimmings in every variety.
ALSO,
an unusually fine lot of
MAGNIFICENT FURS,
AT MANUFACTURER'S PRICES,
Comprising fine
RUSSIAN SABLES,
HUDSON BAY SABLES,
MINKS, ERMINE SETS, &c.
Also, a great variety of Children's Furs, Carriage Robes, Foot Muffs, &c.
No. 8?8 BROADWAY,
Between 19th and 20th sts.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STORE-KEEPERS,
AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
We cut lengths of Millinery Goods cheaper than down-town jobbers sell whole pieces. Call.
EDW'D RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, and 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

DRESS TRIMMINGS, NEW STYLES.—Velvets, ribbons, laces, embroideries, corsets and skirts at low prices, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

FANCY ROBES—A NICE PAIR WANTED, IF cheap. Address, with full particulars, E. C. T., care of Lathrop, Ludington & Co., No. 330 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED LAUNDRESS, a family's washing, or a few gentlemen's; understands fine washing and French fluting; has the best of City reference as to capability and character; would go out by the day or week to any family in need of such a person. Address MRS. BENSON, No. 100 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as first-class meat and pastry cook; has a thorough knowledge of the business of boning and larding, entrees and fine desserts; gets up dinner in good style; good references. Call at No. 101 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; can operate on Willcox & Gibbs' machine; no objection to do chamberwork; good City reference from last place. Call at No. 428 7th-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young girl as first-class waitress; will do chamberwork and waiting in a small family; can give three years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 162 West 29th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.; can be seen till engaged.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN a situation as seamstress; understands dressmaking; would do light chamberwork, or would not object to the care of a grown child; has unexceptionable reference. Call at No. 236 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, TO go out by the day to do washing and ironing; is also an excellent cleaner and whitewasher; good reference. Call at No. 275 6th-st., between Avenue D and Lewis-st.

WANTED—BY A GIRL A SITUATION AS chambermaid, washer and ironer, or would help with children, in a private family; is a good plain laundress. Can be seen at No. 213 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts., on Tuesday and Wednesday.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS by a young woman who understands all kinds of family sewing; can work on the machine, and give the best of City reference. Call or address, for two days, at No. 4 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer; can do fluting; has the best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 198 7th-av., three doors from 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as child's nurse; is capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth; good City references given. Can be seen for two days at No. 118 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as good plain cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing in a small private family; good City references given. Can be seen until engaged at No. 118 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook in a private family; would be willing to assist with washing and ironing if required; first-class City reference. Apply at No. 61 North 7th-st., between 2d and 3d, Williamsburgh, L. I.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as first-class cook; thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; can take the entire charge of a gentleman's kitchen. Apply at No. 129 West 29th-st., in the rear, near 7th-av. Good City reference.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION by a thoroughly competent woman with unexceptionable City reference for the past 11 years in the above capacity. Address Mrs. WILLIAMS, Office of the *Commercial Advertiser*.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A situation as chambermaid, and can assist in waiting, or washing and ironing; is a very good laundress. Call for two days at No. 1,386 Broadway, between 38th and 39th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; will assist with the washing and ironing; can make good cake, bread and biscuit; has good references. Can be seen for two days at No. 177 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., first floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTANT woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands all kinds of baking; no objection to a good family in the country; has good City reference. Apply at No. 215 1st-av., between 13th and 14th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would do general housework in a small private family; personal references can be given. Can be seen at No. 131 East 28th-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; willing and obliging, and will make herself generally useful; first-class City references can be given. Call at No. 138 West 30th-st., till suited.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as cook; is fully capable to perform her duties; no objection to assist with the washing; good City reference from last place. Call at Room No. 12, No. 428 7th-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Address S. N., General Post-office, New-York City. Can be heard for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or waiter in a small private family; has the best City reference. Call at No. 100 West 28th-st., second floor, front room, until suited.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WELSH GIRL, as chambermaid and seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes; the best of City reference given. Call for one day at No. 148 West 27th-st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as chambermaid and nurse and plain sewing; City or country; can be recommended by ladies in the City as thoroughly competent for both situations; at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS woman as first-class laundress, or chambermaid and laundress, or fine washing; can flute, do up fine linen, &c.; City or country; best City references. Call at No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD PLAIN cook, who is willing to do washing and ironing, in a small private family; can give the best of reference for two years from her last place. Call at No. 214 6th-av., three doors from 14th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation in a private family as cook; understands all kinds of cooking, baking, &c.; would do part of the washing; best City references. Call for two days at No. 111 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., Room No. 5, front.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman lately arrived in this country, as seamstress and maid; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; has excellent testimonials from the old country. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH woman a situation as cook; no objection to the country; understands American and English cooking; good reference. Call for two days at No. 526 2d-av., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, EITHER AS COOK or general servant, by a neat, capable girl, in the City or country; is economical, respectful and willing, and an excellent laundress; best references given. Call at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE middle aged woman as nurse; is fully competent to take charge of an infant from its birth; can bring it up with the bottle, if required; best City references. Can be seen two days at No. 11 6th-st., near the Bowery.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, an American, a situation in a private family to do chamberwork or waiting; is intelligent and experienced, and is anxious for employment. Apply, for three days, at her home 47 Canal-st., third floor, front.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A REspectable Scotch woman who understands her business in all its branches: the best of City reference if required. Can be seen for three days at 315 East 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS, washing at her own home, or would go out by the day or week; good City references. Can be seen at No. 218 East 23d-st., top floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; makes all kinds of jellies and pastry. Can be seen at No. 162 East 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman a situation as chambermaid; would be willing to assist in washing and ironing. Can be seen at No. 162 East 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as nurse and chambermaid, or to do plain sewing. Can be seen for two days at No. 186 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL in a private family as chambermaid and fine washer; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 462 6th-av., corner of 28th-st., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as competent waitress; no objection to a short distance in the country; best of City reference. Call at No. 176 East 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A situation as first-class waitress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 370 6th-av., between 22d and 23d-sts., for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as nurse and to assist with chamberwork; is a good plain sewer; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 90 West 28th-st., front room, third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT person, as chambermaid and fine washer, or to do chamberwork and waiting; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 40 East 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN YOUNG WOMAN, a situation; is a good cook; can wash and iron well; also her friend wants a cook's place, or as laundress. Inquire at No. 106 6th-av., below 9th-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD FAMILY SEAMSTRESS and operator on Wheeler & Wilson machine, employment by the day or week. Call at No. 43 Ferry-st., in the store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman a situation as seamstress in a private family; can do all kinds of family sewing; best of City reference given. Call at No. 1,164 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN (lately landed) a situation to take care of children, or to do light house work. Call at No. 141 East 29th-st., first floor, for two days.

WANTED—BY A NEAT COMPETENT AMERican girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress, and to assist with chamberwork if required. To be seen till suited at No. 69 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as chambermaid and waitress; good City reference; none but a private family need apply. Can be seen at No. 247 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD PLAIN cook; would do some washing and ironing in a small private family; best of references from her last situation. Call at No. 214 6th-av., near 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS, OR would do chamberwork and waiting; no objection to go in the country; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 184 West 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A situation to cook, wash and iron; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 358 7th-av., between 32d and 33d sts.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH ladies' maid, a situation in a first-class family; wages $25. Apply, for two days, at No. 183 3d-av., in the store.

WANTED. A FAMILY ABOUT LEAVING the country desire to procure a situation for a waitress or chambermaid; the best of recommendation can be given. Call at No. 65 East 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS and chambermaid, by a young colored woman, who refers to her present employer, No. 2 East 17th-st., corner of 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, the washing of a private family; references given. Apply at No. 42 West 10th-st., in the rear, between 5th and 6th avs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT nurse and seamstress; can take care of an infant from its birth, and do all kinds of sewing, and operate on a machine; can cut and fit boys' and ladies' dresses; City and country; best of City reference. At BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced woman to take care of a young infant; can sew or do light chamberwork; good City reference. Call for one week at No. 324 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKER, A SITUAtion as cutter and fitter of ladies' dresses, or is willing to go out by the day in private families. Address Miss MALLISON, Station E.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as waitress and chambermaid; is willing to assist with washing and ironing; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 335 East 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A TIDY, RESPECTABLE WOman, a situation as nurse; can do plain sewing, and thoroughly understands her business; has good reference. Call at No. 369 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS WET NURSE, BY a healthy and kind-hearted woman, with a full flow of breast milk; the best of reference given. Inquire all the week at No. 165 East 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A TRUSTWORTHY WOMAN A situation as laundress; one who is competent and of very good experience. Call at No. 400 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble colored woman as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; has unexceptionable City recommendations. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and plain sewing; good reference. Call at No. 127 West 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; is a good baker of bread and pastry; will assist with washing; is a good economist; City reference. Call at No. 411 2d-av., near 24th-st., second floor, front.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman; can cook, iron, wash to suit any; willing to be generally useful; no objection to go in country. Can be seen at No. 106 6th-av., above 8th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL A SITuation as nurse or seamstress, or would assist with chamberwork; can give good City reference. Can be seen at No. 90 West 28th-st., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as plain cook and assist with the washing; City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 136½ West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN as cook in an American family. Apply 3d-av., between 81st and 82d sts., Yorkville, in the tailor-store of Mr. Deizt.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH GIRL to do chamberwork and waiting, or to assist with the washing and ironing. Call at No. 124 West 40th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as waitress in a private family; City reference. Call at No. 637 6th-av., near 37th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH GIRL, as nurse and seamstress. Inquire at jewelry-store, No. 44 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A SITuation; has good experience in cooking; has best City reference. Call for two days at No. 95 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as general houseworker; an excellent washer and ironer and a good plain cook. Call at 260 West 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, COMPETENT GIRL, with good reference, a situation to do the housework of a small family. Call at 43 Perry-st., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced young woman as chambermaid, or to wait on a lady and servant. Call at No. 162 East 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO get a family's washing; can give good satisfaction in her work. Call at No. 224 West 36th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF German girls, for all capacities, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

WANTED—COPYING BY A FIRST-CLASS copyist. Address M. M., Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

A LADY ABOUT BREAKING UP HOUSEkeeping is desirous of obtaining a situation for her cook, whom she can very highly recommend; makes soups, desserts, cake, &c.; also for her waitress, who is pleasant and agreeable; no objection to the country; would like to go together. For further particulars inquire at No. 215 Pearl-st.

A LADY WANTS A SITUATION FOR A cook, to assist in washing and ironing; she is a good cook; no objection to go to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 9 Horatio-st., near 8th-av.

FAMILIES, HOTELS AND BOARDING-HOUSES promptly supplied with female help of all nations, who are competent to do the different branches of housework; also, coachmen, gardeners, farm hands, porters, waiters, servants, &c. Apply at CARPENTER'S Employment House, corner 6th-av. and 11th-st.

AN AMERICAN WIDOW WHO SPEAKS French fluently, wishes a situation as chambermaid in a boarding-house, or housekeeper in a private family. No. 617 East 5th-st., near Lewis-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble American man as coachman and groom; is a good milker, and is willing to make himself generally useful; has been a foreman in the largest stable in the City; is sober and honest; is willing to go to the country or City; can give the best country and City reference. Call, or address, for one week, R. S., No. 152 West 28th-st., third floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and to be useful around a gentleman's place, by a very experienced and trustworthy young man; is a thoroughly experienced driver in the City and an excellent groom; has lived two years with his last employer, to whom he refers; no objection to the country. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS English coachman; has driven seven years in London and three seasons in New-York; has the best of City references; apply to Mr. W. M. Dean, harness maker, No. 1,144 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts. Address COACHMAN.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young man, not long from the old country, a situation as coachman; is well used to the care of horses, and understands driving; likes the country. Call or address THOMAS DOBBIN, No. 339 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN ABOUT LEAVing the country desires to procure a situation for a coachman, who has been in his employ three years, and is in all respects a first-class man. Apply at No. 65 East 19th-st., between 8 and 8½ o'clock A. M., or 5 and 6 P. M.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, A SITUAtion as groom and coachman; understands his business thoroughly, and is willing to make himself useful; no objection to the country; has good reference from his last employer. Can be seen at Mr. Young's seed-store, No. 9 John-st., or address W. J., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young man as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; no objection to the country; would make himself useful; good City reference. Address J. M., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A MAN, A SITUATION AS coachman, who thoroughly understands his business; can give the highest of City references. Can be seen at his last employer, No. 51 West 22d-st., from 8 till 9 A. M., or from 6 till 7 P. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN who understands perfectly the care of horses and driving; moderate wages expected for a permanent place; will deposit $2,000 with his employer. Call or address JOSEPH, No. 208 Broadway, Room No. 6.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a young man who understands the care of horses, and is a careful driver; good City reference given. Call or address J. W. D., No. 124 Clinton-place, in the stable office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as coachman and groom; understands his business thoroughly; good groom and careful driver; best of City reference. Address M. C., No. 9 East 5th-st., or Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED COACHman a situation; wages no object compared with a steady home; is willing and obliging, and has first-class references; has no objection to the country. Call or address J. K., No. 3 Whitehall-st., foot of Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE Scotch coachman and gardener; has first rate references; understands the care of a gentleman's place; can milk and is willing to make himself useful. Call or address ALEXANDER, No. 81 Nassau-st., office No. 9.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE young man a situation as coachman and groom; understands his business thoroughly, and has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN young man who is willing to make himself generally useful on a place; understands the care of horses, cows, milk, &c.; prefers the country; City reference. Call at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young man as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; no objection to the country; would make himself useful; good City reference. Address J. M., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a Protestant man of long experience; thoroughly understands the business and will make himself generally useful; best City reference. Address F. R. K., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LIGHT PORTER, by a young man, in a store or office; has good reference. Address a note for WILLIAM, Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MAN AS waiter in a private family; best City references given. Can be seen for two days at No. 36 East 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION in a grocery-store; has best of reference. No. 160 Waverley-place.

A GENTLEMAN WHO SERVED AS AN officer in the late war, who writes a very good hand, and who commands excellent references, desires a position in some company or office. Address M. K., Box No. 171 *Times* Office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

GREAT REDUCTIONS
IN PRICES.
CARRIAGES. CARRIAGES.
800 FOR SALE.
GREAT BARGAINS.
100 Sleighs, 500 Harnesses, 1,000 Straps, Sleigh-bells, at C. WITTY'S Carriage Warerooms,
Nos. 166, 168 and 170 Crosby-st., and NO. 638 BROADWAY, near Bleecker-st.

CARRIAGES! CLARENCES! COUPES! JOHN C. HAM, No. 10 East 4th-st., corner of Broadway, has a full assortment of circular front Coupes, ¾ and full size Clarences, unsurpassed in workmanship, style and elaborate finish, at 20 per cent. less than Broadway stores.

FIFTH-AVENUE STABLES—CORNER OF 44th-st. and 5th-av.—Fine accommodations for boarding horses by day, week or month. Horses and carriages for sale, or sold on commission: first-class carriages to let.

MACHINERY.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES AND CIRCULAR SAW-MILLS.
The best and most complete in use.
Circulars sent on application.
WOOD & MANN STEAM-ENGINE CO.,
Utica, N. Y.,
and No. 96 Maiden-lane, New-York.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A MAN IN EVERY WORKSHOP, factory, store and yard where there are a number of others employed, to act as agents for this City, Grand Presentation Festival for the benefit of the destitute and orphan children of soldiers and sailors. Subscription lists will be furnished gratis, with circulars explaining the whole affair. This invitation is meant to appeal to the charity and benevolence of all mechanics and workingmen. Liberal allowances will be made to those who will devote an hour to this cause. Please call or inclose stamp for particulars to THOMAS & CO., Managing Directors, No. 616 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—AS FOREWOMAN FOR ONE OF the first establishments in this City, a first-class dressmaker; she must understand her business thoroughly and be able to manage a number of dressmakers; such ones only need apply, by letter, at Mr. VICTOR GIRAUDY'S store, No. 815½ Broadway; to a competent person fair advantages will be offered.

WANTED—AS LADIES' MAID, A COMPETENT person, who can cut and fit ladies' and childrens' clothes and dress hair; must be well recommended. Apply at No. 18 Washington Square, on Nov. 21 and 22, from 10 to 12 o'clock.

WANTED—IN A COMMISSION HOUSE, A young man from 15 to 20 years of age; he must write a good hand, be quick and accurate at figures, and be well recommended. Address, stating age, Box No. 3,977, N. Y. P. O.

WANTED—AN OPERATOR ON WHEELER & Wilson's machine; a steady situation and good wages will be given to a competant hand. Apply at No. 20 West 4th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—IN A CLOTH JOBBING HOUSE, two salesmen who can influence a first-class trade; with such, liberal arrangements will be made.
A. G. HYDE & CO., No. 63 Reade-st.

WANTED—IN A SILK GOODS JOBBING-house on Broadway, three or four first-class salesmen having a large and prompt paying trade. Address Box No. 982 Post-office.

WANTED—AT NO. 39 5TH-AV., A PROTEStant nurse to take care of two small children; good reference required. Apply between 9 and 2 Wednesday and Thursday.

WANTED—A GIRL AS COOK, AND TO ASSIST in washing and ironing; a German girl preferred; references required. Apply at No. 244 Clinton-st.

GIRLS, WITH GOOD RECOMMENDATIONS, wanted immediately at CARPENTER'S Select Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av. Excellent situations now ready for all kinds of experienced servants; also for girls lately landed.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL BROWN'S Glass-cleaning Polish (patented;) will sell everywhere; City or country; large profits to agents; full particulars free. C. M. BROWN, No. 74 Bleecker-st., N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED TO CANVASS FOR illustrated serial works; salary or liberal commission. Apply to R. FINNIE, No. 74 Bleecker-st., Room No. 2, from 8 to 10 A. M.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.; six per cent. interest free of tax. Deposits made on or before Dec. 1, will draw interest from Dec. 1. THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

Nov. 1, 1866.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED a copartnership for the purpose of transacting a Banking, Exchange and Commission business, under the firm of JAMES W. TUCKER & CO.,
Nos. 3 and 5 Rue Scribe, Paris, France.
JAMES W. TUCKER,
EDWARD R. ANDREWS.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between ALBERT LIPPMANN and WM. P. ELLERY, under the firm of LIPPMANN & ELLERY, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Mr. ALBERT LIPPMANN will liquidate the affairs of the concern, and sign for LIPPMANN & ELLERY in liquidation.
ALBERT LIPPMANN,
WM. P. ELLERY.

MR. JAMES M. SELOVER BECOMES THIS day a general partner in our firm, contributing to same $100,000 cash.
RUFUS HATCH & CO., No. 17 Broad-st.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1866.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$50,000.—WANTED, IN A PUBLISHING House, well established, and doing a large, rapidly growing, profitable and safe business, a special partner with $50,000 capital, upon which a liberal return will be guaranteed, and the principal secured, if desired. Address PUBLISHERS, Box No. 111 *Daily Times* Office. None but principals need apply. All communications confidential.

FACTORY FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—At a depot on Erie Railroad, two hours from New-York. Factory 20 by 120 feet, two stories, and storehouse 30 by 70 feet, three stories, with commodious mansion house, outhouses, and two acres in garden and choice fruit. Apply to
G. M. CHAPMAN, No. 102 Reade-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS DRUG-STORE, in a neighboring city, doing a good business and well known. Address or apply to H. J. GOESLING, care Hornby & Parmeeter, No. 41 Dey-st., New-York.

PURE CHEMICALS—WANTED A PARTNER with some capital in the manufacture of. Address Box No. 2,382 Post-office.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES. PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.

Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York or sent by mail, free of postage. Address Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

HASTEN TO DR. KENNEDY, NO. 195 Elm-st. He makes the greatest cures known. Thousands are saved by Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor. Persons at a distance address Dr. G. KENNEDY, 195 Elm-st. Call or write.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. CORBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C. being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this City who makes diseases of the genitourinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness, nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C.'s diplomas, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of syphilitic, mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the Urethra and seminal weakness brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office No. 64 West 31th-st., near 6th-av., or sent by mail. Address Box 2,379, New-York Post-office. Also sold at Druggist's, No. 152 Greenwich st.

RELIEF AT ONCE.—LADY INVALID, BE WISE IN TIME.—"Electricity is the only immediate emmenagogue," (monthly restorative,) without risk or danger. So says Prof. Thompson, of the London University. Applied and relief guaranteed by Dr. and Mme. DUBOIS, No. 33 3d-av., near 10th-st., New-York. Beware of poisons, drugs and operations. Send stamp for ladies' private medical letter. Board provided.

MARRIAGE AND CELIBACY.—AN ESSAY of Warning and Instruction for Young Men. Also, Diseases and Abuses which prematurely Prostrate the Vital Powers, with sure means of relief. Sent free of charge, in sealed letter envelopes. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Penn.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. Office, 195 Elm-st.

ANY LADY DESIROUS OF SECURING exclusive apartments, home attention, kindness and regular medical care during expected illness, can find such in a respectable but unobtrusive family of two, without visitors, children or boarders. Address Mrs. M. D., Box No. 27, Station F, New-York.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS, for both married and single ladies, are the very best thing known, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause. Expressly for obstinate cases. Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st.

LADIES' BENEFACTOR, GREAT FEMALE REGULATOR.—Dr. Powers Periodical Drops: best thing known; a cure at one trial. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.: his Periodical Drops guaranteed effectual.

A—YOUTHFUL VIGOR AND MANHOOD regained—use Dr. POWER'S ELIXIR, especially all contemplating marriage. Office No. 195 Elm-st.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Drops and Pills; one interview sufficient. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.

DR. WEST, AN OLD AND EXPERIENCED practitioner, is enabled to guarantee a cure in all private cases, by safe remedies, and without change of diet or hindrance from business. Call at No. 545 Broadway.

MRS. W. H. MAXWELL, FEMALE physician, does not humbug ladies with medicine. No. 6 Greene-st.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 night, at his old office, No 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, [illegible]

SHIPPING.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London direct, $90, $60 and $30 currency. Passage from London, $75, $60 and $30 gold.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Nov. 24.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Dec. 6.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Dec. 18.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Dec. 31.
The British iron steamship BELLONA, 2,500 tons, will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London direct, on SATURDAY, Nov. 24, at 12 M.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

TAPSCOTT'S LONDON, LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN STEAMSHIP PASSAGE OFFICES, NO. 86 SOUTH-ST. AND NO. 23 BROADWAY.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:
To London, Liverpool and Queenstown $30
From Liverpool or Queenstown 35
Passage also by Tapscott's favorite Line of LIVERPOOL AND LONDON PACKETS.
Drafts for £1 and upward, available in all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, issued on the most favorable terms by TAPSCOTT, BROS. & CO., No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.
The favorite passenger steamships of THE ANCHOR LINE SAIL EVERY SATURDAY.
BRITANNIA sails .... SATURDAY, Nov. 24.
HIBERNIA sails .... SATURDAY, Dec. 1.
IOWA sails .... SATURDAY, Dec. 8.
RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry—Cabins, $90 and $70; steerage, $30.
Prepaid certificates from these ports to New-York, $35.
To Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., $100 and $37.
For further particulars apply at the Company's offices.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:
CITY OF BOSTON .... SATURDAY ...... Nov. 24
ETNA .... WEDNESDAY ...... Nov. 28
CITY OF WASHINGTON ... SATURDAY ...... Dec.
CITY OF DUBLIN .... WEDNESDAY ...... Dec. 5
CITY OF BALTIMORE .... SATURDAY ...... Dec. 8
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the mail steamers sailing every Saturday,
First Cabin .... $90 | Steerage $30
First Cabin to London ... 95 | Steerage to London 34
First Cabin to Paris ... 105 | Steerage to Paris 40
PAYABLE IN GOLD.
Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $90; steerage, $35. Payable in United States Currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE OF PASSAGE TO EUROPE BY THE ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.
The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely:
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN .... Saturday, Dec. 22, 1866.
And every twenty-eight days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD
FIRST-CLASS:
Main Saloon .... $100 | Lower Saloon $80
Second class .. $50.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
L'HERBETTE, KANE & CO., Agents in Paris.

CUNARD EMIGRANT LINE. BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN. FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
PALMYRA .... Nov. 21
TARIFA .... Nov. 28
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin .... $80 Gold.
Steerage .... $30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at low rates.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green.
E. CUNARD.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)
Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.
The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will be dispatched as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:
ERIN .... SATURDAY ...... Nov. 24
SCOTLAND .... SATURDAY ...... Dec. 1
THE QUEEN .... SATURDAY ...... Dec. 8
DENMARK .... SATURDAY ...... Dec. 15
And every Saturday thereafter.
An experienced Surgeon on each ship, free of charge.
Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain, or on the continent.
Rates of passage, payable in currency.
Cabin. Steerage.
To Liverpool or Queenstown ... $100 $30
Through passage to Paris, London, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at low rates.
Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $35, currency, can be obtained at No. 27 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage tickets, at the passage office of the Company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 265 Pearl-st.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS. BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR. AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
JAVA leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 21.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 28.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 5.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 12.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 19.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 26
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $132 50
Second Cabin Passage 80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $112 50
Second Cabin Passage 65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
VILLE DE PARIS, SURMONT ...... SATURDAY, Dec. 1
EUROPE ...... LEMARIE ...... SATURDAY, Dec. 15
ST. LAURENT ...... BOCANDE ...... SATURDAY, Dec. 29
PEREIRE ...... DUCHESNE ...... SATURDAY, Jan. 12
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine in either class.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
Passengers intending to land at Brest can be furnished on board with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, by TAPSCOTT'S favorite lines of LONDON and LIVERPOOL PACKETS, sailing every week. Parties wishing to send for their friends or remit money to the Old Country, can do so on the most favorable terms by applying to TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO. FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS, sailing on the 22d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 22.
GUIDING STAR, Capt. W. C. BERRY, Dec. 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Jan. 22.
These elegant steamers sail with regularity, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO. EMPIRE LINE FOR SAVANNAH.
Every SATURDAY from Pier No. 13 North River, Punctually at 3 o'clock P. M.
The favorite sidewheel steamships
SAN SALVADOR, ATKINS, Commander, sails Nov. 24.
SAN JACINTO, LOVELAND, Commander, sails Dec. 1.
Through tickets and bills of lading to all points.
Elegant passenger accommodations.
GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on
MONDAY .... Dec. 3 | MONDAY .... Dec. 31
At Noon.
Passage money to Nassau $45
Passage money to Havana 50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

U. S. MAIL LINE TO HAVANA. ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. CHANGE OF SAILING DAY.
The regular departures of this line will hereafter be THURSDAY, at noon.
MORRO CASTLE, ADAMS, Thursday, Nov. 22.
EAGLE, GREENE, Thursday, Nov. 29.
COLUMBIA, SLOCUM, Thursday, Dec. 6.
From Pier No. 4 North River, at 12 o'clock M.
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR VERA CRUZ DIRECT.
The General Transatlantic Company will dispatch the steamship FLORIDA, Capt. ROUSSEAU, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 28, from Pier No. 37 North River, carrying the mails, passengers and freight.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

REGULAR LINE FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.
The fast and favorite steamship TYBEE, D. CAULKINS, Commander, will leave pier No. 4 North River, on THURSDAY, Dec. 6, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Galveston direct.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.
The NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
MONTEREY, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 21.
HAVANA, on SATURDAY, Nov. 24.
MISSOURI, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 28.
MERRIMACK, on SATURDAY, Dec. 1.
MARIPOSA, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 5.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to C. K. GARRISON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

U. STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 222 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL, VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, as follows:
Nov. 1.—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. E. HOWES, to connect with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. J. T. WATKINS.
Nov. 10.—ARIZONA, Capt. JEFF. MAURY, to connect with MONTANA, Capt. G. H. BRADBURY.
Nov. 21.—RISING STAR, Capt. A. G. GRAY, to connect with CONSTITUTION, Capt. CAVERLY.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
Steamer of Dec. 11, 1866, will connect with the first steamer of the Company's China Line, leaving San Francisco Jan. 1, 1867, for Hong Kong.
100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.
S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.
The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer RISING STAR, will sail on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 21 at 12 o'clock noon.
Freight received as usual.
For rates, &c., inquire at the freight office on Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA, VIA PANAMA.
The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $354 for first class, and $218 to $243 for second class.
The above rates include the transit across the Isthmus of Panama, and the first-class fares are for forward cabins of the Australian steamer; after cabin, latter $25 additional. Fares payable in United States gold coin.
Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.
Two hundred and fifty pounds of baggage allowed free to each adult passenger from New-York to Aspinwall by steamer; by railroad from Aspinwall to Panama, 100 lbs.; from Panama to colonial ports by steamer, 336 lbs. first class, and 168 lbs. second class. Freight to be paid on all quantities in excess of the above-named allowances on the several portions of route, and according to the rates of the several Companies.
Children under three years, free; under eight years, quarter fare; under twelve years, half fare; male servants, one-half fare; female do., three-quarters fare; men servants berthed forward, women do. in ladies' cabin.
A limited quantity of merchandise will be conveyed under through bill of lading.
For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to CHARLES W. WEST, Agent, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO JAPAN AND CHINA, VIA PANAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO, CARRYING THE U. S. MAIL.
FIRST VOYAGE.
Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., New-York, at 12 o'clock noon, on TUESDAY, Dec. 11, 1866, connecting via Panama Railroad with steamer GOLDEN CITY, for San Francisco, where passengers, mails and fast freight will be transferred to the Company's splendid steamer COLORADO, to leave that port at noon on TUESDAY, Jan. 1, 1867, for Yokohama and Hong Kong.
Through tickets issued from New-York, adding to regular prices between New-York and San Francisco the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent:

	First Cabin.	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
San Francisco to Yokohama	$250	$170	$85
San Francisco to Hong Kong	300	200	100

Due notice will be given of subsequent voyages.
FREIGHT received and THROUGH BILLS OF LADING signed per OCEAN QUEEN, Dec. 1, (slow,) and per HENRY CHAUNCEY, Dec. 11, (fast,) connecting closely, as above.
For freight, through tickets and all further information, apply at the office on the wharf, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., to S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—MURRAY'S LINE. EVERY TUESDAY.
The favorite steamship LEO, H. C. DEARBORN, Commander, will sail on TUESDAY, Nov. 27, at 3 P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st.
Through bills of lading and passage tickets given to all points in connection with Georgia Central Railroad.
For freight or passage apply to MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—EVERY THURSDAY—THE ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S side-wheel steamship FLAMBEAU, Capt. EVERSON, sails THURSDAY, Nov. 22.
GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, Nov. 29.
From Pier No. 36 North River at 3 P. M.
Through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia. For freight or passage apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C. THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
The regular and popular steamship EMILY B. SOUDER, Capt. LOCKWOOD, will leave on FRIDAY, Nov. 23, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River, landing freight on MONDAY morning at Charleston.
The steamships of this line will in future leave New-York on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
Through tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—WEDNESDAYS and Saturdays. Regular U. S. Mail Line. The A1 elegant steamship ANDALUSIA, IRA BURSLEY, Commander, is now receiving cargo, and will sail THIS DAY, Nov. 21, at 3 P. M., from Pier 14 East River, connecting at Charleston with the steamer DICTATOR for the Florida ports. Passage tickets and through bills of lading given to all points South and Southwest.
Freight received up to hour of sailing.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The SARAGOSSA will follow SATURDAY, Nov. 24.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—BLACK STAR LINE.
The steamship MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, will leave on SATURDAY, Nov. 24, from Pier No. 13 N. R., at 3 o'clock precisely.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent, Corner Cedar and West sts.
DAVID McCOARD, Agent in New-Orleans.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class steamship GEN. MEADE, Capt. A. W. SAMPSON, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, SATURDAY, Nov. 24, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The GEORGE WASHINGTON will follow Dec. 1.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.
NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING, EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway, (up stairs,)
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
The side-wheel steamships HATTERAS, Capt. ALEXANDER, every SATURDAY; ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M., from Pier No. 36 North River; giving through bills of lading, &c., to all points on the Sea Board Railroad and its connection. Freight to Norfolk 6c. per foot; cabin passage $6; freight to City Point and Richmond 8c. per foot; cabin passage $8. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

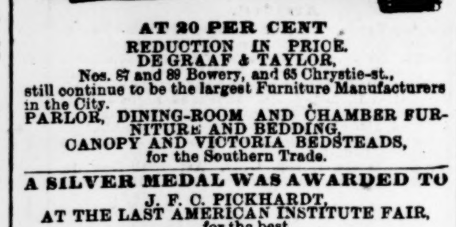
STEAMBOATS.

THE OLD LINE. SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT.
Steamer ARTISAN, Capt. S. C. GIBBS, from Pier No. 43 East River, (foot of Rutgers-st.,) every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 P. M.
WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT.—THE steamer VICKSBURG, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, will leave Pier No. 35, North River, for Providence, EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock.
Freight at reasonable rates by application on board or to ERSKINE PHILLIPS, No. 216 Franklin-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare 75 cents. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

FURNITURE.



AT 20 PER CENT REDUCTION IN PRICE.
DE GRAAF & TAYLOR, Nos. 87 and 89 Bowery, and 65 Chrystie-st., still continue to be the largest Furniture Manufacturers in the City.
PARLOR, DINING-ROOM AND CHAMBER FURNITURE AND BEDDING, CANOPY AND VICTORIA BEDSTEADS, for the Southern Trade.

A SILVER MEDAL WAS AWARDED TO J. F. C. PICKHARDT, AT THE LAST AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR, for the best EXTENSION PARLOR BEDSTEAD AND UPHOLSTERY,
No. 167 Bleecker-st.—Factory Nos. 203 and 205 Sullivan-st.
Also, first-class FURNITURE on hand and made to order and warranted.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, MATtresses, looking-glasses, &c., cheapest at G. W. SNEDEN & CAMPBELL'S, No. 283 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts. Goods warranted and delivered free. Patent secretary bedstead. Cheap furniture in suites.

IRON BEDSTEADS REPAIRED, PAINTed, altered or exchanged; hair mattresses remade, spring beds fixed, at the Patent Oriental Spring Bed Manufacturing Company, 6th-av. corner West 42d-st.

ALL WHO USE THEM SAY SINGER'S SPRING BEDS are the best. No harbor for bug. $6 to $10. Sold everywhere. Warerooms 215 Centre-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—AT THREE O'CLOCK ON MONDAY last, corner of 13th-st. and Broadway, a spotted COACH DOG, with chain collar on. Whoever will return the same to Wallack's Theatre will be rewarded.

AN ELECTION FOR FIVE TRUSTEES of the Greenwood Cemetery will be held at the office of the Cemetery, No. 30 Broadway, on MONDAY, the 3d day of December next, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock P. M. J. A. PERRY, Secretary.
Nov. 19, 1866.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON will reopen his Classical, French and English School, with primary department and gymnasium, 5th-av., corner 20th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 10.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Classical, Commercial and French, with preparatory departments, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square. GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college. Circulars at the Institute.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED HAS REMOVED her French and English Boarding and Day School to the large residence corner 38th-st. and Park-av., Murray Hill.

CHEVE'S NEW MUSICAL INSTITUTE, under the instruction of SIGNOR JOSEPH BORRA, No. 1,279 Broadway, entrance No. 65 34th-st., New-York.
Prof. B., in addition to the classes already commenced, has opened a subscription for new classes at a *reduced price*, for the especial benefit of numerous talented ladies and gentlemen possessing voices, who yet cannot well pay full rates. Also a class of children between 8 and 14 years of age.
Terms, 20 lessons, of half an hour each, $10. Ladies will receive instruction from 7 to 8 o'clock; Gentlemen from 8 to 9, and Children from 3 to 4 P. M., on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY. He will be daily at the Institute from 2 till 9 P. M. to receive calls.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, NOS. 161 FIFTH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY.
Its rooms have lofty ceilings, are all upon the same floor, and heated by steam. For spaciousness, light, ventilation—indeed, for all school purposes, they are unsurpassed. All the older pupils are under the direct training of Mr. Lyon, the younger of Mrs. Lyon. Light gymnastics are taught. A Literary Union of teachers and older pupils meets one evening weekly.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, NO. 32 EAST 21ST-ST., REOPENED ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 20.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S French and English boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., two doors from 5th-av., New-York. Address as above.

GARDNER INSTITUTE, French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies at No. 34 West 32d-st. Mr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE, No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., Will reopen Sept. 18. Ten boarding pupils admitted.

A. A. FAVARGER'S FRENCH CLASSES open daily at No. 9 University-place, to gentlemen at 8½ A. M., to ladies at 10; to both at 4 P. M. For circulars address through Box No. 6,128.
Mr. Favarger will give a reading in the French language on THURSDAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 22, at the same time and place. Tickets 50 cents. Teachers can procure tickets at half-price, for themselves and pupils, at Mr. F. Christern's, No. 863 Broadway.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &c., FOR BUSINESS.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, teaches book-keeping practically as used in the best New-York houses. He also removes stiffness, cramping or trembling from the worst hand, and makes elegant business penmen.

FRENCH LESSONS.—A YOUNG MAN EMployed in a French house would wish to give evening lessons in French to a few pupils at their own residence, or in English to foreigners speaking French. Address COURRIER, Box No. 154 *Times* Office.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL School of Dr. F. BERTHET and GEORGE B. GOODALL will open Sept. 17, at No. 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply to LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

GOLDSMITH'S COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, NO. 756 BROADWAY. PENMANSHIP, BOOK-KEEPING AND BUSINESS AFFAIRS. Established 1840.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF N. Y. UNIVERSITY, with primary and commercial departments. Prepares for College, business, West Point and Naval Academy. Circulars at the University.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL.—THE WINTER term of this school commences Nov. 26; two vacancies. For circulars address the Principal, MRS. M. L. READ, Goshen, N. Y.

MRS. BLIGH'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., reopened Sept. 20.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG LADY COMPETENT TO EDUCATE children in various elementary studies, and music, desires a situation in some respectable family or in a school. Address PRECEPTRESS, care of Dr. J. Harris, No. 148 East 34th-st., New-York.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER OF THE English branches desires a position as daily or visiting governess in a family or school in New-York or Brooklyn; best of references given. Address B., Box No. 2,5 Brooklyn Post-office.

COMMON ENGLISH BRANCHES, COMPOSITION, correspondence, conversation, criticism, reading the poets, history, English literature, piano, singing, drawing; terms reasonable; highest references. Box No. 79, Station D.

A WELL-EDUCATED LADY FROM Paris is desirous of procuring pupils in French at their own residence or at the rooms of the teacher. For particulars address Mlle. G., or call at 1,127 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND ALBANY RAILROAD.
Articles of association have been filed in the Secretary of State's Office at Albany, organizing "The New-York and Albany Railroad Company, to build a railroad on the west side of the Hudson River.
The Directors named in the articles are Robert L. Kennedy, John Jacob Astor, Jr., Daniel Butterfield and John McB. Davidson, New-York; Homer Ramsdell, Newburgh; Thomas Cornell, Rondout; Jonathan H. Hasbrouck, Kingston; Thomas W. Olcott, Robert H. Pruyn, Erastus Corning, Jr., John Tracy, Samuel Schuyler and Joseph H. Ramsey, Albany.
At a meeting of the Directors at the Astor House, on the 17th inst., Joseph H. Ramsey was elected President; Daniel Butterfield, Vice-President; Thomas W. Olcott, Treasurer; Erastus Corning, Jr., Secretary.
The preliminary surveys have already been commenced, under the direction of C. W. Wentz, Esq. Books will be opened to fill up the balance of the stock on the 26th of November inst., and remain with the several Directors and at the following banks until otherwise ordered; Bank of Commerce, New-York; National Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank, Albany; First National Banks of Coxsackie, Saugerties, Kingston, Rondout and Newburgh; National Bank of Catskill and Farmers' Bank of Catskill; and Rockland County Bank, Nyack.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 19, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
10 A. M. Express and Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:15 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; at Albany with Western trains and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal. Sleeping cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping car attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 8:30 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 2:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:15 P. M.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:50 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:30 A. M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:45 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
4 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
7:30 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, FROM NOV. 1, 1866.
Leave James-slip, New-York:
9 A. M., mail train for Greenport and way stations.
11 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3 P. M., Riverhead Express train.
4 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5 P. M., for Farmingdale and way stations, and on Saturday nights for North Islip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:00 and 9:12 A. M. and 1:15 4:22 and 6:02 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12, 4:22, and 6:02 run through to Monsey.
THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

EXPRESSES.

GLOBE EXPRESS COMPANY.
Office, Nos. 3 and 4 Rector-st., Empire Building.
Temporary office, No. 298 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 19, 1866.
The GLOBE EXPRESS COMPANY will THIS DAY open its first line between New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, for HEAVY FREIGHT AND PACKAGES.
They will call for and deliver promptly at the following rates:
For heavy freight to Philadelphia ...... 40c. per 100 lbs.
For heavy freight to Baltimore ...... 90c. per 100 lbs.
For heavy freight to Washington ...... $1 20 per 100 lbs.
For heavy freight to Georgetown, D. C. 1 20 per 100 lbs.
For heavy freight to Alexandria ...... 1 60 per 100 lbs.
Packages and valuables will be taken at as reasonable rates as by any other responsible Company.
The Company is arranging to rapidly open its offices at all important points through the South, and Southwest, as a full express.
This Company are prepared to pay promptly for any loss or damage that may occur.
Orders may be left at either of the above offices.
S. W. WILSON, Superintendent.
S. GWYNN, President, E. C. PECHIN, Treasurer, } No. 42 Broadway.

MEETINGS.

A PUBLIC MEETING UNDER THE direction of the WEST SIDE ASSOCIATION, will be held at the Everett Rooms, corner of Broadway and 34th-st., WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 21st inst., at 7½ o'clock. Matters of interest to owners of real estate will be considered. Special subject for discussion: "Rapid Transportation of Passengers in New-York."
WILLIAM A. WHITBECK, President.
JAMES F. RUGGLES, Secretary.

FOR SALE.

IMPROVED IRON AND COAL PROPERTY FOR SALE.
The best and best-improved iron and bituminous coal property now on the market, situated in the State of Pennsylvania, with furnace and mines fully tested and approved, with first-class railway and water facilities, and ready for immediate business, can be purchased on the most favorable terms by early application to COAL, Box No. 4,851 New-York Post-office.

WOOLEN FACTORY FOR SALE—SITUated on the line of one of the principal railroads in Michigan, and in the midst of a wool-growing section. The buildings of brick, and machinery new and in fine order. The factory is doing a good business; is driven and warmed by steam, having surplus of power and land, so that the business can be largely and cheaply increased. The manufacturing is under the superintendence of a first-class, experienced foreman.
Parties having $75,000 or $100,000 to invest can meet with a rare opportunity to purchase, or to join the present proprietors, whose only object is to increase their capital, as they have not sufficient means to stock and carry on the factory.
The machinery (three sets) was built in Massachusetts, with all the latest improvements. The concern has a large local trade in cloths, and can put their goods in all the markets at low rates, being able to manufacture cheaply, and to buy wool at their own door at a cost of five cents a pound less than the cost to Eastern mills.
For further particulars, inquire of or address THOS. McGRAW, Wool Dealer, Detroit.

FOR SALE—THE BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY seat of the late Thomas Richardson, situated near West Farms, in Westchester County, about three miles from Central Park, and accessible from the City at all hours by steamboat and cars; contains about 90 acres; thoroughly English tiled, drained, and in a high state of cultivation, with large dwelling house in perfect order, containing all modern improvements, grounds beautifully laid out, with fine lawns, a great variety of fruit, evergreen and other trees; green houses, graperies, farm houses and outbuildings complete; the place is perfect in all of its appointments, and hardly surpassed by any in the country. Apply to WILLIAM WATSON, at his residence close by, or at No. 29 Park-place, or to SAMUEL NIMMONS, No. 15 Broadway.

300 BUILDING PLOTS AT EAST TREMONT, near Fordham, containing from about four to sixteen city lots each, for sale, and choice of plots to be drawn for at John Ittner's Hotel, Tremont, TOMORROW, Nov. 22. A few only unsold; price $400 each, many worth from $500 to $800 each, and several having buildings upon them worth from $1,000 to $3,000 each. Maps, &c., obtained of F. GROTE, No. 78 Fulton-st.; GEORGE BANKS, No. 126 Bowery; H. STONEY, No. 86 6th-av., or JOHN BERRIAN or JOHN CORNELL, Fordham, where carriages will be in readiness upon the arrival of every train to convey parties to the property.

MILL PROPERTY FOR SALE.—THE valuable property known as the Kingston Mills, situated on the Millstone River, within 300 yards of the Camden and Amboy Railroad depot and Delaware and Raritan Canal locks; never-failing water-power, large and convenient dwellings and necessary outbuildings, with six acres of land. For particulars apply to C. P. GULICK, Sub-Treasury, New-York, or J. S. GULICK, Kingston, N. J.

FARM FOR SALE—TWO MILES FROM Cranberry, on the road leading to Princeton, two miles from New-Jersey Railroad Depot, and four from Camden and Amboy Railroad Depot, containing 125 acres, 25 of which are wood-land; the balance under cultivation; lands well watered; dwelling-house and outbuildings new and convenient; land well fenced. For particulars apply to ISAAC S. GULICK, Kingston, N. J.

FOR SALE—BELT RAILROAD STOCK CHEAP; ALSO OTHER CITY RAILROAD SECURITIES AND A FULL LINE OF INSURANCE, CITY AND COUNTY STOCKS AND BONDS, AT LOW RATES, FOR INVESTMENT.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER, NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

VIRGINIA COAL AND GRAZING LANDS.—A valuable tract of 32,000 acres of land, situate in Nicholas County, West Virginia, on the line of the Covington and Ohio Railroad and the James River and Kanawha Canal, for sale. For terms of sale, which are reasonable, and for other information, apply to THOS. L. BROUN, No. 95 Liberty-st.; or JOHN P. CROSBY, No. 25 Pine-st.

FIFTH-AV. LOTS FOR SALE.—TWO very desirable lots on west side, below the Park; also, a fine plot with a corner, 150 feet deep, below the Park; will be separated if desired; terms easy; also, a number of lots and plots on 5th-av., fronting the Park; all belong to same owner. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO CAPITALISTS.—FOR SALE, A VALUAble piece of ground of 200 acres, situate in East Chester, 14 miles from the City Hall, and 2 miles from Williamsbridge; mansion 44 feet square, with wings attached, and with all necessary improvements, commanding views of the land and adjacent country. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone house and full lot No. 19 East 25th-st., near Madison-square, and one of the most desirable situations in town; house thoroughly well built for and only occupied by the owner, and is in order for immediate occupation. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE LOW.—EASY TERMS, IMMEdiate possession, beautiful first-class 3-story high-stoop, brown-stone house; 17x14; all improvements, neighborhood and entire surroundings first-class; half block from Broadway cars, No. 147 44th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Apply before 11 and after 3.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS 4-STORY BROWN-stone house, 25x70, with extension, in 34th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., in perfect order, and handsomely frescoed. Possession immediately. Price $80,000, including carpets, gas chandeliers and fixtures. Apply to D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TENEMENT PROPERTY ON Wooster, Sullivan, Mulberry, Roosevelt, Oliver, Washington, Liberty, 12th, 14th, 19th, 20th, 29th, and other streets, producing large rentals; also first-class and medium-priced houses. Apply to D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY AND ATTIC house in Mount Vernon, near the railroad station; nine rooms; lot 100x125 feet; fruit, &c.; furniture and carpets will be sold if wanted; possession immediately. Apply to C. H. MARTYN, No. 34 Liberty-st.

A SPLENDID FARM OF 108 ACRES AT Kings, on one mile from depot. Elegant mansion, with good outbuildings; plenty of fruit. Must be sold. Only $6,500. J. S. FERGUSON & CO., No. 39 Nassau-st., Room No. 24.

BROOKLYN.—MODERN MANSION, 16 LOTS; two modern stone high-stoop houses, Elliott-place, $11,000; two new and modern houses, $8,500; one modern three and a half story brick and frame, $4,600. POILLON, No. 100 Broadway.

A HOUSE FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY, brown-stone front, on Murray Hill. Possession Dec. 1. TOWNSEND & SEARS, No. 218 Fulton-st., Room No. 7.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL DESIRABLE THREE-story, high-stoop houses, in good locations. Price from $9,000 to $12,500. Also tenement property. R. H. HINE, No. 561 6th-av.

FOR SALE—THE STORES NOS. 57 AND 58 Whitehall-st., subject to a lease of three and a half years. Apply to T. M. RODMAN, No. 9 Whitehall-st.

FOR SALE—PREMISES NO. 211 DUANE-ST., corner of Caroline-st., opposite Erie Buildings. Inquire at No. 6 Caroline-st., from 10 to 4 o'clock.

TO MANUFACTURERS—LOTS FOR SALE or lease, for 14 or 21 years, on 10th-av., near 35th-st. WM. HURRY, No. 69 William-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE—MONEY TO LOAN. Apply to ALBERT HAMILTON, No. 137 Broadway.

PARK-AV. LOT FOR SALE—SOUTHEAST corner of 37th-st. A. P. HARD, No. 44 Beekman-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—IN ORANGE, N. J., A FURNISHED house, for four months, in a good location, only three minutes' walk from depot; it has hot and cold water, gas and furnace, with a large stable. Will be let low to a responsible party. Address S., Box 2,485 Post-office.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—A LIGHT room on Canal-st., near Broadway. Power unexceptionable and rent reasonable. T. J. INSLEE, No. 102 Walker-st.

TO LEASE—THE SUPERIOR WHITE MARble store, No. 324 Broadway, running through to Cortlandt-alley. Size 25x175 feet. For particulars apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

$400 RENT, TO MAY 1, FOR HOUSE of 12 rooms, water and gas; good neighborhood. No. 110 Carlton-av., Brooklyn.

A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, FOR one or two gentlemen, without board, in the first-class house No. 34 West 25th-st., near Madison Park.

TO LET—ALL THE LOFTS IN THE BUILDING No. 254 Broadway. For particulars apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

A NICELY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, within a few steps of the Fifth-av. Hotel. Inquire at No. 1,128 Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO RENT, A MODERATE SIZED store on or near Broadway, below 14th-st. Address with full particulars, J. S. P., Box No. 3,339 Post-office.

HOTELS.

CHEAPEST AND BEST.
European Hotel, corner Hudson and Laight sts., having changed hands, is now refurnished and open to the public; rooms, single and suites for families, permanent and transient; it is the most convenient hotel in the City to the European and California steamers. The proprietor's chief study will be the comfort of his guests. ROBT. P. LEONARD, Proprietor.

SINGLE GENTLEMEN OR FAMILIES desiring board permanently can make advantageous arrangements at the Ashland House, 4th-av. and 24th-st. Transient board, $3 per day. One very fine suite with private entrance on 24th-st., suitable for a large family.

ST. JOHN HOTEL—ON THE EUROPEAN plan, centrally located and newly fitted up, is now open. Rooms en suite and singly, handsomely furnished, for families and single gentlemen. Broadway, near 8th-st., New-York.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 212 5th-av., New-York.
Classes on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
Evening class for gentlemen TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS. For terms, &c., send for circular.

C. H. RIVERS. BROOKLYN DANCING ACADEMY, No. 33 Schermerhorn-st., corner Court-st. Classes for beginners are now forming. All the fashionable dances are taught in one quarter. Send for a circular.

JOHN Q. GRAFF, TEACHER OF PIANO AND VOCALIZATION, No. 181 West 27th-st., near 8th-av.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st., now open for the reception of pupils on Tuesdays and Fridays, Wednesdays and Saturdays,
Ladies, 2 to 4 P. M.; Misses and Masters, 4 to 6 P. M. Gentlemen, Tuesday and Friday evenings, at 8 o'clock.

VALENTINES.

THE NEW-YORK UNION VALENTINE COMPANY have an immense stock of valentines on exhibition (to the trade) at their salesrooms, Nos. 134 and 136 William-st., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

RISTORI'S LAST TWO NIGHTS IN NEW-YORK, before her departure for Baltimore, Washington and Philadelphia. Ristori's ticket office for N. Y. and Brooklyn, 652 Broadway. Persons who were unable to obtain seats for Monday's ELIZABETH in New-York, and desirous to attend the representation of ELIZABETH on Thursday, in Brooklyn, can secure seats at the following places in New-York: At the Ristori ticket office, 652 Broadway and 112 and 114 Broadway, and at the Brooklyn Academy of Music. Thirty-third representation. French Theatre, Director J. GRAU. WEDNESDAY, Nov. 21—23d Subscription. ADELAIDE RISTORI as MARY STUART. FRIDAY, Nov. 23, benefit and last appearance of RISTORI. SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 24, at 1, (doors open 12½,) RISTORI'S BENEFIT MATINEE ... MARY STUART.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY.—BENEFIT OF RISTORI.—THURSDAY, Nov. 22, benefit and last appearance of Mme. ADELAIDE RISTORI as ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND. Ticket offices, Brooklyn Academy and N. Y., 112, 114 and 652 Broadway. Chickering's piano store.

RISTORI'S BENEFIT MATINEE, SATURDAY, NOV. 24. French Theatre, Director J. GRAU. SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 24, at 1, doors open 12½. RISTORI BENEFIT MATINEE. ADELAIDE RISTORI as MARY STUART. Admission to all parts of the house $2, with the exception of private boxes, which will be secured at their usual prices.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC. GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.
Director .... MAX MARETZEK
TUESDAY EVENING, NOV. 27, AT 8 O'CLOCK, ERNANI.
THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 29, LUCREZIA BORGIA.
The sale of reserved seats and tickets will commence this morning in Brooklyn, at the box office of the Academy, and in New-York at the ticket office, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

SAMSON BY THE CECILIAN CHOIR.
Dr. H. S. CUTLER, Choir Master.
G. W. MORGAN, Conductor.
H. L. BATEMAN and L. F. HARRISON, Director.
The first grand performance in New-York of HANDEL'S ORATORIO "SAMSON" will be given at STEINWAY HALL, on TUESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 27, 1866, by the CECILIAN CHOIR, composed of 100 boys and men, including 60 of the FINEST BOY SOPRANOS EVER HEARD.
The solos and parts will be sustained as follows:
Mr. GEO. SIMPSON .... Samson.
Mr. J. R. THOMAS .... Manoah.
Mr. HERMAN TROST .... Harapha.
Mr. POWERS .... Messenger.
Master WM. BREARE .... Dalila.
Master T. J. TOEDT ....
Master CULLEN P. GRANDIN .... Micah.
Master E. R. KNOWLES ....
Dr. HENRY S. CUTLER, Organist and Choir Master.
Mr. GEO. W. MORGAN .... Conductor.
At the Steinway Grands, Messrs. FRANK GILDER and G. W. COLBY.
TICKETS, 50 CENTS.
RESERVED SEATS 50 CENTS EXTRA,
The sale of which will commence on Thursday morning at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Pond's, No. 547 Broadway; Rullman's Ticket Office, No. 112 Broadway, and Steinway Hall.

NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY.
Handel's grand oratorio "SAMSON"
Will be performed at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, (Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's,) MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 26, 1866, with full chorus and orchestra and the GREAT ORGAN. The solos will be sustained by Miss MARIA BRAINERD, Mme. F. R. RITTER, Mr. GEO. SIMPSON and Mr. J. R. THOMAS.
Tickets $1. For sale at the principal music stores in Brooklyn and New-York, at the piano warerooms of Decker & Co., No. 419 Broome-st., and at the stationary store of J. Leach, No. 86 Nassau-st.
Doors open at 7 o'clock; commence at 8 o'clock.

ROBERT GOLDBECK'S GRAND MATINEE AT STEINWAY HALL, Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., WEDNESDAY, NOV. 21, at 3 P. M.
Mr. GOLDBECK will produce for the first time A GRAND PIANO-FORTE CONCERTO, in conjunction with Mr. S. B. MILLS, (will assist by kind permission of Mr. H. L. Bateman.)
First appearance this season of MISS NETTE STERLING, who will sing Mr. Goldbeck's "INVOCATION."
Mr. GEO. SIMPSON will sing Mr. Goldbeck's love song, "O DOUBT ME NOT."
Full particulars in programme.
Admission $1.
Seats may be secured at the Hall without extra charge.

STEINWAY'S ROOMS.
CARL WOLFSOHN'S SECOND BEETHOVEN MATINEE, FRIDAY, Nov. 23, at 3 o'clock. Programme: Sonatus—A major, opus 2, No. 2; D major, opus 28; D minor, opus 31, No. 2. Songs: "Der Abendstern," Wagner; "Fluthen, reicher Ebro," Schumann; "Ob Sie Wohl Kommen Wird," Preyer; by Mr. J. W. Pollack. Accompanist, Mr. G. W. Colby. Single tickets, $1; for the series of nine matinées, $7. For sale at Steinway's; Schuberth & Co.'s, No. 820 Broadway; Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Decker Brothers', No. 91 Bleecker-st. The above programme will be repeated at the chapel of the Packer Institute, Brooklyn, on SATURDAY, Nov. 24, at 3 o'clock. Tickets in Brooklyn can be procured of D. G. Farwell, No. 17 Court-st.; Pyle & Bro., corner of Fulton and Pierrepont sts., and at the principal music-stores.

THE SEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the ARTIST FUND SOCIETY is now open at the Galleries of the National Academy of Design, corner of 23d-st. and 4th-av., from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

MME. MONTANIA'S SHEET WAX FOR WAX FLOWERS, 25 cents per dozen. No. 779 Broadway, near 10th-st.

FORSYTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—A TEA meeting will be held in the lecture-room on THURSDAY EVENING, 22d inst. Proceeds for the benefit of the parsonage. Tickets for sale at the door.

MUSICAL.

DECKER BROTHERS' PATENT PLATE PIANO-FORTE.
The public and the patrons of the WELL-KNOWN DECKER PIANOS are cautioned against buying any Decker Piano which purports to be a Decker Brothers' Piano, and does not have in raised letters on the iron plate at the left side the words
DECKER BROTHERS' PATENT, JUNE, 1863.
The Decker Brothers' Piano is sold at No. 91 Bleecker-street only, and at no other place in the same street.

IN ANSWER TO DECKER BROTHERS' CAUTION.—The undersigned would respectfully inform the public that he has been in the piano-forte business for the past twenty-five years—long before, (as he thinks, they) Decker Brothers came to this country; further that I do not advertise any patent humbugs; further, I am willing to leave the matter to an intelligent public whether wood will sustain more strain than wood and iron combined. E. B. DECKER, piano-forte manufacturer, No. 4 Bleecker-st., New-York, late of Broome-st.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE
is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

NEW PATENT PIANOS.
RAVEN & BACON, manufacturers of PIANO-FORTES with PATENT COMBINATION SOUNDING-BOARDS, patented Aug. 14, 1866.—This invention, introduced exclusively into our Pianos, is of the greatest advantage to the tone of the instrument, as it affects the Sounding-Board—the very soul of the Piano—and produces thereby a pure liquid tone, greatly superior in quality and power to that of the ordinary Piano. The Sounding-Board, released from its connection with the piano-case and resting upon under sounding-boards, is relieved from the rigidity caused by such connection, and its vibratory quality greatly increased. All lovers of this eminently household instrument, as well as parties proposing to purchase new Pianos, are invited to call and examine our assortment.
WAREROOMS—135 Grand-st., near Broadway, N. Y.

DECKER & CO. NEW SCALE IVORY AGRAFFE BAR PIANO FORTES.
Pronounced by our most eminent musicians the BEST PIANO MADE. Call and examine.
NO. 419 BROOME-ST., One block east of Broadway.
The above piano we warrant for the term of seven years.

THE HORACE WATERS GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS, MELODEONS AND CABINET ORGANS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL—To let, and rent allowed, if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at bargains, from $60 to $225. Factory and Warerooms No. 481 Broadway. Cash paid for second-hand pianos. Pianos tuned and repaired. New 7-octave pianos for $275 and upward. Piano stools and covers. HORACE WATERS.

MUSICAL BOXES of every variety, PLAYING FROM 1 TO 72 TUNES, and costing from $5 50 TO $2,000.
The largest assortment that can be found anywhere.
M. J. PAILLARD & CO., Manufacturers and Importers, No. 21 Maiden-lane, (up stairs,) N. Y.

PIANOS ORGANS AND MELODEONS.
PELOUBET, PELTON & CO., Manufacturers of the FIRST PRIZE PELOUBET CABINET ORGANS AND MELODEONS.
The largest variety of Reed instruments offered in the Union at their warerooms,
No. 841 BROADWAY, New-York.
Instruments to let.

MASON & HAMLIN, MANUFACTURERS of CABINET ORGANS, No. 596 Broadway, New-York, offer the largest assortment of reed instruments in the City. In plain cases, at $75 to $600 each; elegant cases, $130 to $1,000. Second-hand organs and melodeons at low prices.
M. & H. have been awarded FIFTY-FIVE GOLD or SILVER MEDALS, or OTHER HIGHEST PREMIUMS, within a few years.

CHRISTMAS MUSIC, CHRISTMAS ENgravings, Christmas stories and other Christmas novelties, beside a full-size pattern of the new and elegant Peblum Basque in the December No. of *Demorest's Monthly Magazine*, now ready. Single, 30c.; mailed free; yearly, $3, with a beautiful premium. No. 473 Broadway, New-York.

EMIL GABLER, MANUFACTURER OF square and upright pianos, invites piano dealers and purchasers to call and examine his new scale agraffe pianos, at new manufactory, No. 140 Centre-st., between Walker and White sts., New-York.

AT EDWARD MOLLENHAUER'S MUSICAL CONSERVATORY, No. 820 Broadway, musical instruction at $10 per quarter. The hall of the Conservatory will be let at reasonable rates for first-class entertainments.

CHAMBERS & SON'S "ECLECTIC PIANOS" combine every improvement of intrinsic value, are excellent in quality, moderate in price. Factory, No. 14 6th-st. Warerooms 8th-st., corner of 4th-av.

FOR SALE—7½ OCTAVE PIANO, LARGE round corners, serpentine bottom, carved legs, lyre, &c., Decker, maker; been used ten months; price $375. Call at No. 4 Bleecker-st., near Bowery.

THE DECKER PIANO.—A FULL ASSORTMENT of these celebrated instruments to be found only at No. 4 Bleecker-st., New-York. Circulars sent on application. E. B. DECKER, late of Broome-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMBINATION,
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
MUSEUM, MANAGERIE AND DRAMA.
On exhibition at all hours, the ENTIRE VAN AMBURGH COLLECTION

OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS, consisting of ELEPHANT, DOUBLE-HUMPED BACTRIAN CAMEL, ROYAL BENGAL TIGER, WHITE HIMALAYA MOUNTAIN BEAR, SILVER-STRIPED HYENA, LIONS, TIGERS, LEOPARDS, BEARS, WOLVES, SACRED CATTLE, TAPIR, PANTHERS, ZEBRA, IBEX, PERFORMING MULES, OSTRICH, DEER, PELICANS, MONKEYS, &c., and over TWO HUNDRED AUSTRALIAN BIRDS.
PERFORMANCE EVERY MORNING AT 11 O'CLOCK, WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.
IN THE NEW AND SPLENDID ARENA.
PERFORMING ELEPHANT, JENNY LIND.
MONS. DAVIS, THE LION KING, WILL ENTER THE DEN OF WILD ANIMALS, consisting of AFRICAN AND ASIATIC LIONS, NUMIDIAN LIONESS, BRAZILIAN TIGRESS, BENGAL AND SENEGAL LEOPARDS AND S. A. JAGUAR.
The modern Grimaldi, JOHN FOSTER, will introduce the WONDERFULLY EDUCATED MULES, THE TRICK PONIES AND PERFORMING MONKEYS.
THE ANIMALS WILL BE FED IN PRESENCE OF VISITORS at 12 O'CLOCK, NOON.
AFTERNOON AT 2; EVENING AT 7½, will be acted Tobin's great comedy of THE HONEYMOON.
THE INFANT PHENOMENA, Miss EMMA FOSTER, aged five years, in her astonishing Scotch dance.
Dances by Miss EMMA SHELL and Gen. GRANT, Jr.
GORDON CUMMING COLLECTION.
The greatest living curiosity ever exhibited, JOHN TOLLETT, THE IRISH FAT BOY, AGED SIXTEEN YEARS; WEIGHS 526 POUNDS. MAMMOTH FAT MAN, WEIGHING 615 POUNDS. 2 GIANTS AND GIANTESS, EACH OVER EIGHT FEET HIGH, 2 DWARFS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL. NATIONAL BRONZE PORTRAIT GALLERY. 125 PORTRAITS OF N. A. INDIAN CHIEFS.
Cosmoramas, Learned Seal, Happy Family, Grand Aquaria, Wax Figures, and 200,000 other Curiosities.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Proprietor and Manager ...... Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
ALTERNATE REPRESENTATIONS Of the modern and OLD STANDARD COMEDIES.
With entire completeness in scenery, elegance of appointments, correct costumes and excellent distribution of characters, thus presenting the visitors to this theatre with CONSTANT NOVELTY AND VARIETY.
THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, Nov. 21, will be presented Colley Cibber's excellent comedy entitled THE DOUBLE GALLANT.
THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 22, LAST TIME, (but one,) on account of forthcoming novelties, of Byron's successful comedy of £100,000.
FRIDAY, Nov. 23—THE RIVALS.
The beautiful drama entitled DREAMS OF DELUSION, and the delightful comedy of RURAL FELICITY, will be presented for the first time this season on SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 24.
In preparation, MARRIED LIFE and PAUL PRY, Together with an entirely new and ORIGINAL COMIC DRAMA, Replete with domestic interest and novel and picturesque effects.
Due notice will be given of the first appearance this season of MR. LESTER WALLACK.
The box-office open daily from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Doors open at 7½; performance commences at 8 o'clock.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
West 14th-st., near 6th-av.
FRENCH OPERA
THURSDAY, Nov. 22, at 7¾ P. M.
ZAMPA.
THE BRIDE OF MARBLE.
Opera in three Acts by Herold, with new scenery, costumes and appointments.
Admission—Orchestra, $1; reserved seats 50 cents extra.
Ticket office at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Macoy & Herwig's, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.
SATURDAY, Nov. 24—First appearance of Miss OLIVE LOGAN in French comedy.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Managers .... Lewis Baker and Mark Smith
IMMENSE SUCCESS.
GRIFFITH GAUNT.
EVERY NIGHT.
Seats secured one week in advance. On SATURDAY, GRAND GRIFFITH GAUNT MATINEE.

KELLY AND LEON'S MINSTRELS, No. 720 BROADWAY.
The enthusiasm still continues.
THE MONSTER TRIP AROUND THE WORLD Crowding the Hall nightly.
Secure seats three days in advance.
The only LEON, the great KELLY, the witty CHRISTY, the funny SEYMOUR, the merry ALLEN, the eccentric PRICE, assisted by a numerous corps of Artists.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT .... Director
MATINEES at 2½ On WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
MLLE. CARLOTTA DE BERG, PREMIERE EQUESTRIENNE OF THE WORLD; ROBERT STICKNEY, CHAMPION PAD RIDER OF THE GLOBE; EL NINO EDDIE, THE CHILD-WONDER, and the entire strength of the LARGEST AND BEST TROUPE ever collected in America, will appear in a most brilliant and exciting programme of STARTLING EQUESTRIAN ACTS AND WONDERS OF ATHLETIC SKILL! AN EXTRA MATINEE On MONDAY, Nov. 26.

STEINWAY HALL.
THIS EVENING, Nov. 21.
SECOND WEDNESDAY POPULAR CONCERT.
H. L. BATEMAN and L. F. HARRISON ...... Directors.
FAREWELL APPEARANCE OF THE BATEMAN TROUPE.
A corps of artists universally conceded to be ENTIRELY UNEQUALED, and which has awakened a genuine enthusiasm by its marked superiority over any musical combination that has ever appeared in this or any other country:
Mme PAREPA, Sig. BRIGNOLI, Sig. FERRANTI, Mr. S. B. MILLS, Mr. CARL ROSA, Sig. FORTUNA.
Mr. J. L. HATTON .... Conductor.
The following programme has been selected for this FAREWELL OCCASION:
MME. PAREPA will sing the cavatina "Qua la Voce," (Puritani,) the "Shadow Song," (Dinorah,) the duo "Una Notte a Venezia," with Signor Brignoli, and the trio "Vieni al Mar," with Signors Brignoli and Fortuna.
SIGNOR BRIGNOLI will sing "M'appari," (Martha,) by request Mr. Hatton's ballad of "Good-bye, Sweet heart, and in the duo and trio.
SIGNOR FERRANTI will sing the cavatina "Don Magnifico," and the duo "D'un Bel Uso," with Signor Fortuna.
SIGNOR FORTUNA will sing the cavatina "Della Vita," and in the duo and trio.
Mr. S. B. MILLS will perform Listz's "Midsummer Night's Dream," his own "Recollections of Home," and a duo with Mr. Carl Rosa.
Mr. CARL ROSA will play a solo, (Trovatore,) and the duo with Mr. Mills.
CONDUCTOR .... Mr. J. HATTON.
Reserved seats, $1; to be secured at Steinway Hall, Beer & Schirmer's, Pond's, and at No. 112 Broadway.

STEINWAY HALL—SYMPHONY SOIREE.
THEODORE THOMAS' SECOND SYMPHONY SOIREE
Takes place SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 24, when the following works will be performed:
Overture—Marriage of Figaro .... Mozart
Concerto in A minor .... Schumann
Mr. S. B. MILLS, (by kind permission of Mr. H. L. Bateman.)
NINTH SYMPHONY in D minor; Op. 125 .... Beethoven for Orchestra, Chorus and four Solo parts.
Soloists—Mrs. EUGENE CRUGER, Miss ELLA MEYER, Mr. W. F. HILL, and Mr. M. DUSCHNITZ.
Together with that well-known and efficient CHORAL SOCIETY, THE MENDELSSOHN UNION, (under the direction of Mr. WILLIAM BERGE,) which will number TWO HUNDRED VOICES.
THE GRAND ORCHESTRA OF EIGHTY PERFORMERS.
CONDUCTOR .... THEODORE THOMAS.
PRICES OF SUBSCRIPTION:
For the four remaining Soirees, $5.
TICKETS $1 50 EACH.
NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR RESERVED SEATS.
The sale of reserved seats and tickets will commence this morning at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, at Irving Hall, and at the Theatre Ticket Office, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.
Doors open at 7:30. Performance to commence at 8 o'clock.

NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY.
A special rehearsal of this Society will be held at Plymouth Church, (Rev. Henry Ward Beecher,) Brooklyn, on THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 22, at 7½ o'clock. A punctual attendance is particularly requested. By order.
J. B. BARTLETT, Secretary.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE.
Reserved seats for all first-class Theatres, Concerts, &c., can always be obtained at the THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY, AND 955 BROADWAY.

THE INFANT CLASS CONNECTED WITH the Sabbath-school of the Cannon-st. Baptist Church, corner Governeur and Madison sts., will give a grand musical entertainment THIS EVENING, under the direction of G. P. Benjamin, assisted by a large number of talented vocalists, at 7½ o'clock, doors open at 6½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents.
The Sabbath-school of the Church, we are very happy to learn, is in a most prospering condition, the average attendance being about 325 scholars, of which the Infant Class, familiary known as the "Little Flower Garden" of the school, numbering 124 children, from three to seven years of age, form a most prominent part, and whose little voices may be sweetly heard on the occasion, and for whose benefit the entertainment is given.
The exercises will be highly interesting.
The public are cordially invited to attend, not only this evening, but also at the session of the school every Sunday at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M., where they will be highly gratified and highly pleased at what they shall have seen and heard.

WONDERFUL FREAK OF NATURE— The "WASHINGTON TWINS," born alive, having two heads, four arms, and but one body and one pair of legs; also the head and right arm of PROBST, the murderer of the Deering Family; together with the magnificent collection of objects in Physiology, Anatomy, Pathology and Natural History. All of which are illustrated daily by lectures and microscopic views at NEW-YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, No. 618 Broadway. Open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.
LAST THREE NIGHTS of the brilliant engagement of MRS. D. P. BOWERS, who will appear THIS (Wednesday) EVENING for POSITIVELY THE LAST TIME, as LADY ISABEL and MADAME VINE, in C. W. Tayleure's original dramatization of EAST LYNNE. EAST LYNNE.
Supported by Mr. J. C. McCOLLOM, AND A GREAT CAST.
TO-NIGHT—LAST NIGHT OF EAST LYNNE.
THURSDAY—LADY OF LYONS.
FRIDAY, NOV. 23, BENEFIT AND LAST APPEARANCE OF MRS. D. P. BOWERS, who will appear as JULIET, in ROMEO AND JULIET.
Assisted by her sister, MRS. F. B. CONWAY, (who has kindly volunteered,) AS ROMEO.
Seats secured six days in advance.

A CARD. WINTER GARDEN.
Mr. STUART begs to announce that MR. EDWIN BOOTH Will open his regular SERIES OF PERFORMANCES at this theatre on TUESDAY, Nov. 27, in the character of HAMLET, alternating with Max Maretzek's GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.
TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, and a GRAND MATINEE on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 28.
Box book now open. Orchestra and balcony chairs, $1 50; reserved dress circle seats, $1; private boxes, $7 to $12.

MAX MARETZEK'S GRAND ITALIAN OPERA, AT WINTER GARDEN.
Mr. STUART has the honor to announce that he has made arrangements with Mr. MAX MARETZEK to give a series of FIFTEEN EVENING PERFORMANCES OF ITALIAN OPERA.
Alternating with the performances of MR. EDWIN BOOTH.
To be given on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY OF EACH WEEK FOR FIVE WEEKS ONLY, Commencing on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 26.
The repertoire for the first week will consist of the following operas:
MONDAY, Nov. 26—CRISPINO E LA COMARE.
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 28—FRA DIAVOLO.
FRIDAY, Nov. 30—STAR OF THE NORTH.
On SATURDAY, Dec. 1—A GRAND MATINEE.
SUBSCRIPTION.
Persons desirous of subscribing for the entire season are respectfully informed that the Box Office will be open for subscribers on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, Nov. 19, 20 and 21. The sale of tickets for single representations will begin at the usual ticket offices, and at the Winter Garden, Thursday, Nov. 22.
PRICES.—General admission to parquette, balcony and dress circle, $1 50. Seats secured according to location from 50 cents to $1 extra. Private boxes, according to size and location, from $12 to $18.

WINTER GARDEN.
For the benefit of the German Hospital.
SATURDAY, Nov. 24, 1866.
BOGUMIL DAWISON, IN RICHARD III.,
Under assistance of the Thalia Theatre troupe.
ADMISSION:
Parquet and dress circle $2 00
Reserved seats (extra) 1 00
Orchestra chairs 3 50
Family circle 1

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
LEONARD GROVER .... DIRECTOR
LAST NIGHTS POSITIVELY OF BOUCICAULT'S ENTIRELY NEW DRAMA, THE
Long Strike
WITH A GREAT CAST OF CHARACTERS, NEW AND ELABORATE SCENERY.
Secure your seats between 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.
THE POPULAR FAMILY MATINEE, SATURDAY AFTERNOON. 50 and 25 cents to all parts of Theatre.
THURSDAY EVENING, The famous Comedian, MR. STUART ROBSON, In the new Extravaganza, HAMLET, OR, WEARING OF THE BLACK.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager .... WM. WHEATLEY
Doors open at 7. Commence at 7¾.
THIS ESTABLISHMENT DOES NOT ADVERTISE IN THE NEW-YORK HERALD.
EVERY NIGHT and SATURDAY AFTERNOON, UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS OF THE BLACK CROOK,
Introducing Jarrett & Palmer's GREAT PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE, together with SILVER CASCADE AND THE GRAND TRANSFORMATION SCENE.
Seats can be secured six days in advance.
GRAND MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, COMMENCING AT 1 O'CLOCK, on which occasion the prices will be ONE DOLLAR to all parts of the house.
No extra charge for reserved seats, which can be secured any day during the week.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Sole Proprietor .... Mr. J. W. LINGARD.
Engagement with that unequaled Equestrienne and Protean Actress, MISS KATE FISHER, Who will appear as MAZEPPA.
Introducing her celebrated Trained Horse, WONDER.
With the drama of HARRY BLAKE.

DODWORTH HALL, 806 BROADWAY.
A CARD.—In consequence of the unprecedented success of M. HARTZ's new illusion, THE MYSTERY, pronounced by the Press and public the most startling illusion of the day, and the great demand for seats on the evening of the entertainments, the public are respectfully informed that seats can be secured six days in advance at Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway, from 8 A. M. till 4 P. M.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 21, Seventieth representation of the popular Magician, M. HARTZ, when he will perform new wonders and miracles of the most extraordinary character, including THE WONDROUS HAT. THE WONDROUS HAT, GROWTH OF FLOWERS, ARIEL BELL, SHOWER OF GOLD, and the most startling phenomenon ever witnessed, "THE MYSTERY," "THE MYSTERY," A HUMAN HEAD FLOATING IN THE AIR.
A. Sedgwick will, in the course of the evening, perform on the English concertina. Tickets 50c.; reserved chairs $1. For sale at the Hall from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M. Doors open at 7½; commence at 8. Saturday Matinee at 2; doors open at 1½.

BUDWORTH'S MINSTRELS.
Fifth-av. Opera House, adjoining Fifth-av. Hotel.
A TRIP A TRIP TO A TO THE A THE MOON. A MOON.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 1½ P. M.

OLD BOWERY—MANAGER, G. L. FOX.
Immense success of the pantomime, JACK AND GILL WENT UP THE HILL.
G. L. Fox, C. K. Fox, and Pantomime Troupe.
TWO PIECES with the DRAMATIC COMPANY.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING—FIRST-CLASS GENTLEMEN AND wives or single gentlemen; north side of Washington-square, No. 1 1 Waverley-place.

BOARDING.—PARLOR AND BEDROOM FOR gentleman and wife or single gentlemen. No. 34 West 29th-st.

A.—ROOMS WANTED, EN SUITE AND SINGLE, furnished and unfurnished, with and without board; call and give full description; parties waiting. BRYAN & CO., Board and Room Agency, No. 58 Liberty-st., Room No. 22, second floor.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOM, on the second floor of the basement house No. 56 West 24th-st., to let, with first-class board; references required.

WANTED—BOARD FOR A GENTLEMAN AND wife, above Bond-st. and below 34th; terms not to exceed $25 per week, including fire and gas. Address T. S. D., Post office, Box No. 708.

$7 PER WEEK AND UPWARD FOR board, with single rooms, at DUPONT HOUSE, Hudson-st., opposite St. John's Park; also, rooms without board, $3 per week and upward; lodgings.

145 LEXINGTON-AV., SOUTHEAST corner 30th-st. To let, handsomely furnished rooms, to one or two families, with private table only; also, rooms to single gentlemen; references exchanged.

A YOUNG SINGLE GENTLEMAN WISHES board in a strictly first-class private family where there are no other boarders. Address, for three days, JUNIOR, Box No. 3,931 Post-office.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS for families and single gentlemen at the ST. JOHN HOTEL, newly opened. Single rooms from $6 per week. Broadway, near 8th-st., New-York.

A FEW YOUNG GENTLEMEN CAN BE accommodated with neatly furnished rooms and board, if desired, with all the modern improvements. Call at No. 45 3d-st.

NO. 39 WEST 16TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—Three large and nicely furnished rooms to let, with board, suitable for gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives; references required.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A pleasant room, with board; location desirable. Apply at No. 331 West 32d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

A LARGE FRONT ROOM ON THE THIRD, and two handsomely furnished rooms on the second floor, can be had with board at No. 161 West 14th-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A second floor with board to a gentleman, wife and son, or daughter; rooms very fine. Call at No. 55 West 28th-st.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED SECOND floor, with or without private table; also an elegant front parlor if desired, at No. 222 West 15th-st.

ROOMS TO LET—WITH BOARD, TO GENtleman and wife or single gentlemen. Terms reasonable. No. 275 West 19th-st.

A SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS OR single rooms can be obtained at reasonable terms at No. 20 15th-st., west of 5th-av.

AT NO. 13 ASHLAND-PLACE—HANDSOME furnished rooms, with modern conveniences, to let, with board.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A GENTLEMAN, WIFE and child desire board in the house of a private family having first-class accommodations; near the Hudson River preferred. Address "W," Box 165 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR THE WINTER can be procured at an agreeable private residence in Ulster County; a single family of four or five preferred; liberal table, piano, library and other accommodations. Terms reasonable. Address, with reference, C. S. H., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas, and have extracted teeth for over 15,500 patients, who have certified that it was done without pain. Gas pure and fresh every day. We "never fail." Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

GEORGIA.

The Alleged Ill Treatment of Northern Men at the South—The Result of a Year's Observations—Probable Extension of the Stay-Law and its Veto by Gov. Jenkins—The New-York Tribune for Conciliation!—What Next?

From Our Own Correspondent.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Saturday, Nov. 17, 1866.

I have recently remarked in several Northern journals, especially those published in the interest of the Radicals, circumstantial stories of the wrongs, injustice, and even bodily injury, done to Northern men who settle, sojourn or travel in the South; and all these stories express the opinion that it is unsafe for any loyal citizen of Northern birth to attempt to settle in the "rebel States."

Were these raw-head-and-bloody-bones descriptions of the perils of Northerners at the South mere sensation tales, intended to serve a political purpose, and strengthen the hands of BUTLER and his compeers, I do not think they would merit much notice. But they are intended to do a great deal more. They are specially contrived to prevent the investment of Northern capital at the South; to deter Northern merchants, traders, mechanics, operatives, agriculturists, from settling here, and to deprive this people of the material help which the North alone can give them in developing the resources and retrieving the losses of their country.

During the past year I have traveled a good deal through the South. To observe, study and judge of the acts, temper and disposition of the people was my main object. Everywhere I went, in every town and village, in every railroad-car and steamboat, I met numbers of Northern men of every imaginable pursuit—some "prospecting," some who had "located," some traveling for amusement, some looking up old balances, some seeking good investments, and many who had no capital but their brains and skill, seeking employment. Of all this number, I do not remember one who complained of having received the least indignity, much less personal danger, although many failed very much in that courtesy and kindness which prudence as well as good taste dictated. Take this city, Savannah, Atlanta, Macon, and examine the stores in the business streets, and you will find them tenanted by "genuine Yankees" in nearly as great number as by the natives, and if you inquire further, you will find that they "commenced business since the surrender." I know many of these enterprising gentlemen. They certainly do not think it unsafe or unwise to settle at the South, and they express themselves with very marked ingratitude toward the literary individuals who so feelingly depict their sufferings, both mental and bodily. I have also seen some of those who have tried planting, this year, and been thrown among the rural communities, where the Yankee-phobists are said to abound. It is true that they looked and talked, and doubtless felt glum at the failure of their plantation enterprises, the bad season, the lazy freedmen and the loss of their money, but I have not met one who complained of persecution or injustice, although many expressed a determination to return North, having resolved to abandon planting either on account of inexperience, climate, the labor difficulty or some other cause of a like nature.

I have invariably found that where they did not, by their manner, interference in what did not concern them, or the expression of offensive political opinions, provoke the contrary, the Northern men here have been courteously treated, and their business enterprise encouraged. I do not mean to say that, other things being equal, the Southern storekeeper would not have the preference, which would be very marked and honestly avowed if he had "worn the gray" and had perchance an empty sleeve. But I do mean to say, and I assert it positively, that in no part of this section is there any desire to "drive Northern men out of the country," or to injure or oppress them in any way. They are as safe in any part of Georgia as they would be in Lowell; and if they bring money and start useful and beneficial enterprises, they are welcomed and encouraged. I speak, of course, of the mass of the people. There may be a foolish, hot-headed young man here and there who "feels good" when he d—s a Yankee, and uses intemperate language; but the people are sensible, courteous and well-behaved; and, while they do not affect any gushing affection for Northern people, and do not make any marked manifestations of regard, they behave with propriety, and are certainly "void of offence." They invite capital and skilled labor as their interests and necessities demand; to do otherwise would be lunacy.

I think that it is very probable some of these exciting tales of "rebel atrocity,"—"Brutal outrage by a Southern rebel on a loyal citizen of Lowell, Mass.," "A Northern planter in Louisiana compelled to flee for his life"—are of the Arrowsmith hoax order, fabricated to impose on the credulity of some marvel-loving traveler. It is not one whit more absurd to suppose that the railroad trains stop regularly to accommodate duellists, or that a party of young gentlemen on a frolic commonly indulge in throwing babies out of the windows of the cars, as a sport of a very enjoyable character, than to suppose that it is unsafe for Northern men to live in or travel at the South.

Of the many Northern men at the gold mines in this State, of all those who are planting, engaged in mercantile pursuits in the cities and towns, or traveling for Northern firms, where has one, over his own signature, complained of having suffered any wrong?

This people are poor, very poor. They have suffered much, and may have to suffer much more. It may be said that their poverty and their sufferings are the consequences of their own acts, and "serve them right" may be substituted for any expression of sympathy. But it is cruel to misrepresent them, and to aggravate their situation by attempting to deprive them of all mean of assistance. There are hundreds of good and profitable investments for Northern capital in this country, where the moneyed man and the people among whom he invests could be largely benefited. To represent that such investments would bring danger, indignity and persecution on those who engage in them is a malicious falsehood worthy of the eminent divine who rules in Tennessee, or of the eminent soldier who was not victorious at Big Bethel.

The repudiationists have no chance of success in the Legislature of Georgia. An extension of the stay-law is the utmost measure of "relief" which that body will approve. The Governor is known to be opposed to all stay-laws on the ground of their unconstitutionality; and he will very probably return any bill of this character which may be passed. To postpone the payment of the first installment of debts until 1st June, 1868, and make the law applicable to debts contracted prior to 1st June, 1866, is about the scope of the law which will pass.

Every one is repeating with wonder the article in the *Tribune* in relation to the ferocious diatribes of WENDELL PHILLIPS & Co. recommending subjugation, confiscation, and several other *actions* on a large scale, as means of reconstruction. People frequently asked themselves and each other, "What next?" Some days ago, but few dreamed that the next thing would be the *Tribune* coming out for conciliation. If it perseveres in this wise and patriotic course, it can do immense good. Could it see for a time what I see daily, it would persevere in condemning all who recommend "boundless subjugation, implacable hostility, and iron-armed despotism," and work earnestly with those who desire "peace and general contentment." QUONDAM.

EQUAL RIGHTS CONVENTION.

Lucy Stone Blackwell Chosen President—Addresses by Miss Susan B. Anthony, Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton—Frederick Douglass and Parker Pillsbury—Resolutions on Universal Suffrage.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Nov. 20, 1866.

A call for a Convention of those who favor the rights of all persons to equal privileges in the eye of the law was held in Tweddle Hall, in this city, yesterday, and its sessions will continue through to-morrow. The old and shining lights of the anti-slavery rostrum, and the itinerent lecturers on womens' rights were there, each and all ready with a panacea for the disordered condition of the country, and predicting a reign of peace and plenty when their suggestions should be heard. It will not be too much, probably, to say that FREDERICK DOUGLASS was the most distinguished in the gathering. He made a speech in his usual close and logical style, or in what his admirers term so, which was received with loud applause. Mrs. MOTT was not present, but among the persons in attendance were CHARLES L. REMOND, Mrs. ELIZABETH CADY STANTON, Mrs. SUSAN B. ANTHONY, Mrs. LUCY STONE and her husband, as well as several others. Quite a number of citizens were present to listen to the arguments of the speakers, but the total number in the Hall did not exceed two hundred and fifty or three hundred.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE SESSIONS.

The meeting was called to order a little after 10 o'clock by Mrs. STANTON, who said that Mrs MOTT was indisposed, and was not able to attend the meeting of the Convention. They were met together to discuss the question of equal suffrage. The Americans had been surprised to learn from JOHN BRIGHT that so small a proportion of people there had the right to vote; yet in our own country five-eighths were deprived of that privilege. Only three-eighths of the adults could vote, and the women and the negroes were excluded. Massachusetts has just honored herself by electing two colored men to the Legislature, and our wives and mothers should be honored as much. She moved that Mrs. LUCY STONE be elected Chairman of the meeting, which was adopted.

Two Committees were appointed—one on Business and the other on Finance. They are as follows:

Business—Elizabeth Jones, Parker Pillsbury, Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Fred. Douglass and Charles L. Remond.

Finance—Lucretia Mott and Emily Jaques.

Mrs. STANTON said that when the question was first agitated it was doubted whether a woman should preside. That feeling was now gone, and we governed our own Conventions. The war came at an untoward time, and had put back the question, but we were now prepared to go on. In the Constitution of the United States, she was happy to say, there was no insulting clause to the women of the nation, as there was in many of the organic laws of the States. The question was all-pervading, and as we were now agitating the question of suffrage for the colored man we should do so for the women of our land. Most men were now disposed to give suffrage to the blacks, but dissented from the same argument as applied to woman. Just about the time of the massacre of Fort Pillow, a colored man, in making remarks, said that he did not know but what women should have the right to vote, but he did not think they were as well qualified to exercise the privilege as they were. Once it seemed as if it were hopeless to ask for equal suffrage, but the movement was growing.

Mrs. SUSAN B. ANTHONY wished to call the attention of the people to the call for the Convention, which she proceeded to read. It was called for the purpose of demanding equal suffrage and equal rights for all. She supposed that by-and-by there would be resolutions introduced into the Convention expressing the thanks of the Convention to those newspapers which had spoken favorably of their cause. Among them were the *Express*, of this city, and the paper of the same name in Rochester. They had both spoken good words for them. She read an article from the latter journal, which she claimed had an immense circulation, and would exercise a good influence. Mrs. STONE and Mrs. STANTON said, and they said truly, that we were not arguing for suffrage for women for the sake of women but for the sake of equal rights. She also read an extract from the New-York *Independent*, which was in favor of their views. It trusted that the meeting would be well attended, so that public notice would be drawn to it.

Mrs. EMILY ELIZABETH JONES, from the Business Committee, presented the following resolutions:

Resolved, That if liberty and the pursuit of happiness are natural and unalienable rights, so also is the right of suffrage as their only possible security; and we hold also that the distinction of rights into civil and political is without warrant and without recognition only as a consequence of Slavery and caste engendered by it.

Resolved, That we hold with LAMARTINE that universal suffrage is the first truth and only basis of every national Republic; and with Hon. CHARLES SUMNER, that the ballot is the only sufficient guarantee of rights to the citizen, to which we are bound by every necessity and every reason; the one thing needful to which all other things shall be given, protection, opportunity, homestead and rights of every kind; nor do we inquire whether the declarations apply to men only, since women are compelled to the burdens of as well as obedience to the Government.

Whereas, In the language of Hon. WILLIAM BEACH LAWRENCE, in his letter to Senator SUMNER, "The State Constitution must originate with and be assented to by a majority of the people, including as well those whom it disfranchises as those whom it invests with the suffrage;" therefore,

Resolved, That we recommend the election of women as delegates to the approaching Constitutional Convention, there being nothing in the present Constitution or laws of the State to prevent their being recognized and treated in all respects as equal members.

Resolved, That the present limitations of the franchise in the United States to the class known as white male citizens vests the Government in a minority because it excludes in women one-half the American people, and in persons of color one-eighth, thus reducing five out of every eight adult American citizens to permanent political subjection; and so our present State and National Governments, thus limited to three-eighths of the adult citizens, are not, in fact, republican even in form, but constitute oligarchies of sex and races.

Resolved, That no ruling class ever did, ever will or ever can legislate wisely for a disfranchised class, and that the best and only legitimate human government is self-government, and universal suffrage is the only road to and safeguard of universal justice.

Resolved, That we respectfully ask the Legislature in arranging the conditions for the Constitutional Convention, to pass an enactment that there may be at least women elected as candidates at large to sit as members of the Convention on the same conditions and with the same rights and powers of others, and that a copy of this, and also resolution No. 3, be furnished to each member of the Convention at the opening of its session.

During the reading of the resolutions FREDERICK DOUGLASS mounted the platform, and was received with applause.

Mrs. STANTON said that she protested against the use of the name Copperheads, and she also claimed that, when the consummation which they had wished for was gained, it should not be arrogated to the benefit of one party or the other. Each had equally favored their views, and each equally dissented from it.

Mr. DOUGLASS protested against the views of Mrs. STANTON. In Rhode Island the Democrats had opposed them, and he had no doubt it would be done again when party exigencies required it. Mr. BROOKS, in his resolutions last winter, was actuated by the same desire that the slaveowners had when they patted GERRIT SMITH on the head as a member of Congress. They did it to divide and disperse the ranks of the lovers of liberty.

Mr. BLACKWELL offered the following:

Resolved, That the Republican Party in trying to create loyal Governments in the South by disfranchising three-quarters of the white population, instead of enfranchising the loyal freedmen therein, and in applying the terms impartial suffrage, equal rights, &c., only to questions of race, forget their own wives and daughters. That in their professed sympathy for the suffering freedmen whose rights they have betrayed, they seem more actuated by party exigencies than animated by moral convictions.

Resolved, That the Democratic Party are false to their principles while they profess to respect the voice of the people and yet disfranchise their wives and sisters; while they profess regard for the laborer, yet would subject the laborers of the South to a cruel aristocracy; while they profess to love the Union yet sympathize only with the rebels; while they profess to hate monopoly and yet shut out five-eighths of the American people from all participation in the Government.

Resolved, That we therefore urge the organization of a new party to be called the Suffrage Party, making the basis of its political action the extension of the suffrage to all adult citizens seeking to gain for it a balance of power between the two old parties, and to say to these compromisers of human rights, "come up higher."

Mr. PARKER PILLSBURY then defined his views at considerable length. The blame and the praise, he thought, belonged to both sides alike. The Democratic party had been the party of the devil, but he believed in giving it all due credit. He was followed by CHARLES L. REMOND.

SPEECH OF FREDERICK DOUGLASS.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS, being called on, said that he had not expected to speak, yet he was always prepared, and would comply with their request. He had marveled that men had attempted to carry on the fabric of Government without calling in the assistance of women. He affirmed that it was impossible to think of any reason why man should construct a Government which would not apply equally to woman. We do not need government because we are men and women, but because we are human beings, capable of determining between right and wrong, and influenced by good and evil motives. All this, and more, applies to woman as well as to man, and there is not an argument which does not bear with equal weight for both. Our republican form of government is often spoken of as a masterly and unsurpassed specimen of workmanship, provided with checks and balances, which would insure its working right, and to which there is no other Government to be compared. I admit this in part, but not wholly, for there is a partial failure in that part which deprives woman of the franchises of freedom. It appeared to him that this was to be a Woman's Rights Convention, instead of an Equal Rights Convention. He should not object to this if the women would only kindly take the negro by the hand and elevate him. For his part, he could not attend a public meeting without bringing the negro with him—in fact, he was inseparable. While he thought that the question of equal rights was of importance to woman, he thought it was much more so to them. It was a question of life and death, for New-Orleans was remembered by them. Women have a hold on the affections of men, but his race had none on that of the ex-slaveholders. They disliked the black men, and it was therefore essential that they should have the power to vote. Women, if they get the power of voting, will raise the negro, and check the ravages of intemperance and degradation. They say, if woman votes, she will be indifferent to her household duties, and that she will be a mere echo of her husband. He denied this. The wife will look as tenderly on her babe as if she had not voted, and her duties as wife will be as well discharged. He did not see why she should not go with her husband to deposit a ballot, as well as to go to the Post-office. If she commits a crime, she is punished like any other criminal, and she should have the rights of a citizen. If there was any objection in the minds of persons listening, he hoped to hear from them. He thought if the Convention which nominated LINCOLN and JOHNSON had been composed in part of women, the whole of that nomination would not have been made.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The resolutions of the morning were called up, and Mr. STEBBINS, of Rochester, spoke on the question. Mr. STEBBINS said that the black man and the white man should stand on the same ground, and in the midst of the peril we should stand side by side. Suffrage for women and suffrage for men are founded on the same reasons. This is the most important movement ever made in this country, and hundreds of thousands of thoughtful women are looking to this and inquiring what is the good word. The gentleman then proceeded to deliver a long, prosy address in a singularly whining voice, which did not add much to the enjoyment of his audience.

Rev. OLYMPIA BROWN followed. She said that she desired to speak to the second resolution, which uttered the words of LAMARTINE. The first part of the resolution many are now prepared to endorse, who before would not. The man is hardly to be found who is prepared to say that he is opposed to negro suffrage. The ballot is their only safeguard, and theirs also. She had read a letter from an eminent man who said that until he was ready to go into a Lunatic Asylum he should oppose the exclusion of the negro from the ballot, while subject to taxation. Such a man could not consistently oppose female suffrage. While the question of reconstruction was being agitated, now was the time for the woman to assert her rights. She plead that women should be educated for the advantages and the privileges which they are to enjoy. The sewing-machine and labor sewing devices give us a better chance for that education. The want of this will lead to frivolity and carelessness. They are now manifested, and it is because these young women have no responsibilities. She thought that it was inconsistent and absurd to advocate univeral suffrage on Sunday, and on Monday deny women the right to vote. There is no danger of one being in advance of the age. God has many ways of accomplishing his purposes. While FRANKLIN was investigating the uses of electricity, other scientific men were pursuing the same branches of study in the Old World. There are many who entertain these ideas, and God does not allow an idea to fall to the ground. If we follow the dictates of conscience, our time has come. Some say that women do not wish it. She did not believe it. No woman desire to be deprived of her rights. Those who say so do not tell the truth, for every earnest, prayerful woman, East and West, is in favor of it. Every woman, she thought, would exercise the right if she had it. While so many in public life are intemperate, woman should vote, for it will exercise a controlling influence. She did not believe in the mild way of stating woman's rights, but she believed in saying it fully. Men cannot properly legislate for us, and they acknowledge it.

Mr. BLACKWELL offered a resolution resolving that free schools and the ballot are the Alpha and Omega of citizenship. He said that while JOHN MORRISSEY was elected to Congress, and HORACE GREELEY rejected, it was time that intelligence should be the standard of voters.

The latter part of the afternoon was mostly occupied in discussing the intelligence test. REMOND and DOUGLASS spoke against it and BLACKWELL in favor. The question was postponed till to-morrow morning.

EVENING SESSION.

Mrs. STANTON spoke on the duty of women to the Constitutional Convention and to themselves, eliciting some strong points, and was followed by FREDERICK DOUGLASS, who made a humorous and discursive speech, touching almost all parts of the subject. His remarks were received with enthusiasm. Mr. REMOND followed.

THE WHISKY FRAUDS.

The Two Cases, Whisky and Burning Fluid—Complaint of the General Inspector—Investigation Before Commissioner Newton—Statement of Tilton.

The public probably understand that there are two cases under investigation before the Internal Revenue authorities in the Third Congressional District. One is that of the "Burning Fluid" people, the other that of "Illicit Distillers."

The latter seems to be the more important on local grounds, the former is of consequence because it involves a construction of the law, and may necessitate some action by the next Congress in regard to the taxation on whisky, "fluid" and alcohol. In regard to the

ILLICIT DISTILLATION,

no further facts were developed yesterday, but the action of the Revenue Department may be more thoroughly understood by a perusal of the following document, which is substantially the same as that which furnished the Department with its basis of action:

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Nov. 14, 1866.

Hon. E. A. Rollins, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: A short time since I received information that large frauds were being committed upon the revenue by the distillers in the Third Collection District, Brooklyn. I was informed that Mr. —— TAPPAN, Deputy Collector under Collector CALVIN C. PRATT, Inspectors and Guagers P. B. TILTON and A. F. PHILLIPS, and a man named JOHN DEVELIN, had made an agreement with a large number of the distillers of said District, to the effect that if said distillers would sell said DEVELIN all their whisky at $1 50 per gallon, he, the said DEVELIN, would protect them in their illicit business against all interference from Government officers, and would also procure all of said whisky to be regularly inspected by the said TILTON and PHILLIPS; and furthermore, he threatened all those distillers who refused to sell him their whisky upon the terms aforesaid with seizure.

That a large number of distillers in said District have for a long time past been selling said DEVELIN their whisky in pursuance of said understanding. That when the said arrangement was first made, the said DEVELIN and said TILTON were in the habit of visiting said distilleries every morning, and inspect, guage and brand all the whisky on hand, after which it was removed to such places as said DEVELIN should designate, for which the distiller was to pay said DEVELIN $1 per barrel for cartage.

It soon became apparent to said TILTON that inspecting whisky on the premises of each distiller was very dangerous, and an arrangement was made with said distillers by said DEVELIN for the distillers to send their whisky to a place to be designated by said DEVELIN, every morning, if possible, before light, and that said TILTON would there inspect and brand said whisky. One of the places designated by said DEVELIN as the receptacle for said fraud whisky was in John-street, between Plymouth and Little streets. It is estimated that between 200 and 300 barrels of this fraud whisky were inspected by TILTON each morning, as manufactured prior to the 1st of September, since the new law took effect, and previous to that in the regular way.

Believing said information reliable, I submitted the matter to Collector PRATT, of said district, and RICHARD DUNBAR, General Inspector, and requested their coöperation. On the evening of the 11th of November I stationed myself in a building near by the depot for said fraud whisky, and kept strict watch during the night, awaiting developments. About 2 o'clock in the morning, several carts, which I was informed belonged to said DEVELIN, drove by, some of which stopped at said fraud whisky depot, and others passed into different streets and out of sight. The carts that stopped at the said depot carried away the whisky remaining in said depot, and deposited it in other places distant some two or three blocks.

It was evident from these movements that the parties had by some means got an intimation that they were watched, and, for greater safety, had changed their ordinary mode of operating.

I had employed several persons intimate with the neighborhood, and also personally acquainted with all of the parties, to follow the carts and detect whatever they could in the matter.

The rumbling of carts was soon heard in every direction, and load after load of whisky followed each other to the several places selected for its reception. Among other places where said whisky was delivered was at the plumber's shop owned and kept by the said JOHN DEVELIN.

I kept secreted until the persons employed by me should warn me that the inspectors and gaugers were at work, and at the same time that I was informed of their arrival on the ground, I was also notified that Deputy Collector TAPPAN was in the immediate neighborhood. I immediately went in search of said TAPPAN, and found him within a few blocks of said depot, and notified him of what had been going on, and requested that he would go with me at once to DEVELIN's shop and make a seizure of the whisky.

I arrived at the place some minutes before Mr. TAPPAN, and was refused admittance by Mr. DEVELIN, who had collected around his door a number of roughs. I showed him my commission as Revenue Inspector, but still he denied me admittance, saying he did not care what authority I possessed I could not enter his premises, and that no one but the Collector of the District should. Upon Mr. TAPPAN's arrival we were admitted, and there found in the yard of said premises fifty-six barrels of whisky, a part of them with the bungs out, and Inspector and Guager A. F. PHILLIPS with his instruments for inspecting and guaging whisky. At the sight of the officers said PHILLIPS made an attempt to get out of the yard by a side entrance, I hailed him, and told him he had better continue with his work until he finished, whereupon he returned and took a memorandum of the guage and proof of said whisky in a small memorandum-book. The barrels were branded as follows:

"Manufactured prior to Sept. 1, 1866.
A. J. PHILLIPS, U. S. Inspector,
Third Collection District, N. Y.
Inspected Sept. 3, 1866."

At my request Mr. TAPPAN seized the same, and placed ROYAL PAINE in charge thereof.

During the afternoon I was informed by parties who I left on watch that all of said whisky was removed to the rectifying establishment of Messrs. CUTHBUT & CUNNINGHAM, in Williamsburgh, and as soon as possible there fter I visited their establishment and there found some of the empty barrels that had contained said fraud whisky.

I then proceeded to gather such further evidence of the character and extent of the fraud as I could get, and succeeded in procuring the annexed affidavits. There are others who have promised to make similar affidavits, which I shall obtain as soon as possible.

This investigation has revealed the fact suggested by me in a previous report, that the distillers of this District had formed a kind of Mutual Protection Society, as against all other than the local officers, and that an investigation of any distillery belonging to this "ring" was attended with great personal danger. A large number of instances can be found where Government officers and their employes have been severely beaten and driven off, while in the performance of their duty; and so great had this terrorism become that the District was almost completely abandoned to the local officers.

A further investigation of this matter, I am thoroughly convinced, will reveal a most alarming condition of matters in this District. And permit me to say, in this connection, that Collector PRATT has extended every facility in his power to aid me, and is anxious that no effort may be remitted that may be the means of effectually eradicating the evils before spoken of.

Collector PRATT—General-Inspector DUNBAR and myself were making preparations for a general examination of every distillery in the District, when the facts contained in this report came before me in a tangible form. I understand from the Collector that there are 130 distilleries in the District, and only 14 of which had made application for license. I learned from those in the business that 108 were running. They have now mostly, if not all, ceased running, fearing trouble.

In consequence of this, Hon. Mr. RICHARDS, a Special Treasury Agent, was sent on with power to investigate the charges, and also to look into the "Burning Fluid" affair. Mr. DEVELIN, the alleged purchaser, and Mr. TILTON, the alleged Inspector, were arrested—the latter giving Mr. JOHN WILSON, a wealthy distiller, and Mr. FLETCHER, the Superintendent of WILSON's works, as bail—his case being set down for Thursday. One very interesting feature of the case is the general order under which Mr. TILTON claims to have made his inspections. It seems that prior to the 1st of September, at which time the new law went into effect, the simplest form of inspection was sufficient, but in view of the continual frauds, a law was passed making it necessary for whisky to be sent to bonded warehouses, so that before it reached the consumer it was stamped and inspected, and passed time and time again. In order to avoid all this trouble, it is said that DEVELIN procured from the Collector's office an order directing Mr. TILTON to inspect, as made before the 1st of September, *fifty or more barrels of whisky*—the "*or more*" serving as the hole through which thousands of gallons have passed.

TILTON's view of the matter is simple and plain. He says that if there has been any rascality, the other parties have been too smart for him; he knew nothing of it, and participated in none of the profits. He claims that his orders for inspection, and returns will show his entire innocence in the matter. He has hitherto sustained a fair reputation, was never in trouble before, and seems to feel keenly his position. He was arrested early in the morning, kept all day without food, and put through a course of preliminary proceedings in regard to his alleged accomplices that astonished him to say the least.

The excitement, which was at fever heat yesterday morning, was greatly enhanced by the announcement that Col. ALFRED M. WOOD, the active and energetic Collector of the Second Congressional District, had received an order from the Treasury Department in Washington, giving him full power to seize all distilleries suspected of having defrauded the Government, not only in his own District, but also in the Third Collection District, as well as in New-York and New-Jersey.

In accordance with these instructions, Deputy Collector LAIDLAW, who is attached to Col. WOOD's office, seized the distillery of Mr. WILSON, on the corner of Flushing-avenue and Skillman-street, which is one of the largest distilleries in the city. Mr. FLETCHER, who is supposed to be one of Mr. WILSON's partners, but who claims to be only the Superintendent of the distillery, is one of the bondsmen for the appearance of Mr. WILSON when wanted. A large number of affidavits have been made before Commissioners JONES and NEWTON, involving other officials besides those already under arrest, but as yet no warrants have been issued, the Commissioners not feeling themselves warranted in issuing warrants for the arrest of the parties upon the information before them without further investigation. JOHN MACKIN, DAVID STRICKAN and D. MCGUIRE, three of the workmen employed in the distillery on the corner of Franklin and Classon avenues, have been arrested, and are held to bail.

No complaints that we have heard of affect the management of Collector PRATT, all the frauds thus far developed dating back variously from three months to two years. Indeed, so bold had these operators become, so hardened by continued impunity, that they actually offered and sold whisky at the Exchange for $1 65 per gallon, at a time when the tax alone was $2 per gallon.

But perhaps the most interesting case before the public is the

BURNING FLUID

matter, about which there is much excitement in whisky circles and in official parlors. "Burning Fluid," as it is known to the mercantile community, is composed as follows:

70 parts alcohol,
25 parts turpentine,
5 parts water.

But the stuff which the contestants call burning fluid is 95 per cent. whisky and 5 per cent. turpentine, or:

75 parts alcohol,
20 parts water,
5 parts turpentine.

It would seem to be a very easy matter in these degenerate days to separate the whisky from the turpentine, to run it up in a marketable article of drink quite equal to the sickening compound we buy at our City bars. At all events, the United States District-Attorney, Mr. TRACY, deemed the matter of sufficient gravity to warrant the seizures before recorded, and to bring the question at once to a legal investigation. Accordingly the cases of the United States *vs.* E. W. Agnus, Eli Boehm, Lewis Rowe, Adam Schawabius, Elihu Andrews, the alleged proprietors of the distilleries recently seized on Blissville and Franklin avenues, and also against the three laborers arrested in the Franklin-avenue Distillery, as stated above, were called on yesterday morning before Commissioner NEWTON, in the Commissioner's Court, in the new United States' building on Montague-street. The Government was represented by Hon. Mr. TRACY, United States District-Attorney, Hon. Mr. RICHARDS, of the Washington Bureau, being also present; while the contestants were represented by Hon. A. OAKEY HALL and Hon. O. J. DITTENHOEFFER, the room being filled by prominent and interested parties of Brooklyn and New-York.

The case of the laborers was first called on, but Mr. TRACY stated that he was not desirous of prosecuting the laborers until the prosecution against the principals had been disposed of.

Mr. A. OAKEY HALL said that he was perfectly satisfied that the cases against the laborers should be postponed, but he was desirous of having the cases against the principals disposed of; and, for the purpose of bringing the matter up, their clients had voluntarily appeared and were ready for trial.

Warrants were then made out by the direction of the Commissioner for each of the parties, and, on motion of Mr. HALL, the case of E. W. AGNUS was first taken up, the other arrested parties being allowed by the Commissioner, in consideration of their voluntary appearance before the Court, to go at large under bail of $1,000 each.

The Commissioner stated that another case had been set down for a hearing at 12:30 o'clock, and it being now nearly 12, he suggested that the returns should be made, the case simply opened, and the examination set down for a future day.

The parties being all present except Mr. BOEHM, Deputy Sheriff HIGGINS served the warrants on them, and they gave bail.

Counsel for defence suggested that separate warrants be issued in the cases of the Greenpoint distillery and the Brooklyn distillery.

District-Attorney TRACY replied that it was the intention of the prosecution to show that both distilleries were run by the same parties, and therefore it was unnecessary to have two investigations, where one could be made to answer.

THE TRIAL.

The case for the prosecution was opened by District-Attorney TRACY, who stated that the defendants were under arrest, charged with the violation of the twenty-first and thirty-second sections of the Internal Revenue Law. Having read the sections in question he went on to say: "We propose to show that the defendants have been engaged in violation of these two provisions of the revenue law by distilling spirits without having paid the legal tax thereon, which is also a violation of another section of the law. We purpose to show that the defendants have engaged in the distillation of spirits without having paid the tax thereon, and distilled large quantities of spirits and then removed it from the distillery, in violation of the law, without the payment of the legal taxes. The defence in the case, as I understand, is, that they propose to show that they are simply manufacturers of burning fluid, they claiming to have invented a new process by which burning fluid is manufactured without the payment of the tax on the spirits of which that fluid is in part composed. The process by which this 'burning fluid' is manufactured, we shall endeavor to show, is as follows: They have all the materials for a regular distillery, and they go through all the operations of distilling grain, but at a certain period, with the process of fermentation, they mix with the alcohol a quantity of spirits of turpentine and then run the mixture through the process of distilling, and it then comes out from 90 to 94 per cent. alcohol, and from 4 to 10 per cent. turpentine. That is the process as they claim it, and as we are informed. They say that is manufacturing burning fluid, and not the distillation of spirits, under the sections which I have read, and they claim that they can do this under the law without paying any taxes whatever. Now it is easy to see that if this claim is successful, the evasion of the Internal Revenue law is full and complete, for it is an easy process to separate the spirits of turpentine from the alcohol in fact under certain circumstances it would separate itself, and, therefore, persons under this view of the case would be able to manufacture any quantity of alcohol without payment of the Government tax. On the other hand, we claim that the provisions of the law are full and ample to prevent the distillation under any name without the payment of the legal duties.

Mr. Eli Glass was then called, and upon oath testified as follows:

I reside in Bedford-avenue; my business is distilling; Lowe was Superintendent of Husted's distillery, in Franklin-avenue, formerly known as Towers'; have been engaged in these distilleries since June, 1863; I was in the employ of Rowe & Shapter in the Franklin-avenue distillery until Aug. 1; I don't know whose employ I was in in the other distillery; a man by the name of Loebe made arrangements for me to go to Blissville; during the time I was employed in Towers' distillery, while it was running; the arrangement was made with Mr. Loebe to pay me $150 per week to superintend Towers' distillery—not this Loebe here, but another named A. Loebe; both distilleries stopped the 13th August; I resumed my superintendency about the last of October; these two stills commenced again under the direction of the same Mr. Loebe; the places had been under the hands of the Government, and when they were released, this Mr. Loebe told me when to commence; three weeks ago to-day he directed me to go to work; he told me they were to manufacture some legal article, but did not tell me what; a Mr. Smith gave me some instruction about what to do, how to manufacture it; Mr. Loebe told me that Mr. Smith would tell me what to do; Smith told me they were going to manufacture burning fluid; told me to use spirits of turpentine; he told me to determine as near as I could how much alcohol at 95 over-proof a tub of beer would produce—(the counsel for the defence objected to Mr. Smith's declarations. The Commissioner noted the exception and admitted the statements)—and to add to the mash 20 per cent. of turpentine; after concluding their conversation in this direction at Husted's distillery, we went to Towers' distillery with Mr. Smith; we together joined in giving directions to Schwabias; on our way from there I thought of the matter; it was new to me; I told him that one of those cisterns of beer would produce 200 gallons of 95 alcohol; then I told him it would require 40 gallons of turpentine to the cistern; I asked him if he really intended me to put in as much as that; he said I could do as I liked about it, that if he was there he should put in less; he said, laughingly, "You can put in as much as you like, but I know I should not if I was running it;" he wanted I should put some into the mash while it was hot, and the balance when the mash is let down and goes into the fomenting tub; at first into the mash tub I think he told me to put one gallon into a hundred bushels; that would be about one-third of one per cent. of turpentine to alcohol of what that grain should produce with good work; I objected to that on the ground that the turpentine added at that state would destroy its fermentation; I stated that to some of the defendants here; into the fomenting tub he told me to put the balance; in the manufacture of this so-called burning fluid we used in the first place a mash tub; these are sixteen feet in diameter and four feet in depth; in these there is a rake for mixing; we let in a given quantity of water heated to certain temperature; then let ear corn in; then scald it to a certain temperature; then cool it; then add grain; then add yeast, which has been prepared, and the cold water to reduce it to certain temperature and consistency; then run it off into the fomenting cistern, where it produces alcohol or whisky; after fermentation has commenced it is called beer; we ferment four-day beer; that includes the day the mash is made and the running it through the still; the mash made on Monday becomes beer by running it through the still on Thursday; we can make a mash in about five hours; on the fourth day the beer is worked down and ready to run through the still; the alcohol is formed in the beer on the fourth day; the running it through the still is the art of extracting it from the beer; the beer is boiled and the vapor is forced through a worm which condenses it, and the liquid that comes out is called high wines or alcohol; the manufacture of burning fluid differs from the manufacture of alcohol simply by adding spirits of turpentine in the mash and the beer.

At this point the Commissioner adjourned the case until 9 o'clock this morning.

A motion was made before Judge BENEDICT, of the United States Court, to dismiss the libel filed against the Husted distillery in Franklin-avenue, on the ground that the same was seized by a citizen, and not by a Collector or officer of the United States.

An objection was taken to the motion by District-Attorney TRACY, on the ground that there had been no appearance in the action, and no claims filed for the property. He insisted that none but claimants to the property could raise the question of the regularity of the proceedings.

Judge BENEDICT agreed with the District-Attorney until this morning.

In this connection, it is but proper to state that Collectors PRATT and WOOD are acting in perfect harmony with the Department, and that the whole matter of seizure originated with Collector PRATT and Mr. DUNBAR. Mr. HORTON, the Inspector, is in no way connected with, or interested in the Burning Fluid case, his only point being the smashing of the whisky ring. The rumors about the dismissal of Mr. TAPPAN, and the wholesale suspension of Inspectors in the Third District, are utterly groundless. There is enough that's hard, and bad, and exciting, without the invention of fictions.

THE UNION HOME SCHOOL ENTERPRISE.—The people of this City and State—in fact, the entire United States—have now an opportunity of showing that they are grateful to the heroes who have fought, bled and died in the defence of the Union by showing a disposition to care for the little orphans whom those fallen braves have left behind, with no other resort than their tender care or the poor-house. These little ones now appeal to the public through the managers of the Union Home School; they ask the assistance of every patriotic citizen of the Union in this last effort made to provide a suitable home for them. We have reference to the Grand Presentation Concert and Fair, for which there is to be distributed two hundred thousand tickets, the advertisement of which appears in another column. The enterprise is a very laudable one, and is in the hands of some of our most responsible and wealthy citizens, which is a guarantee that all the promises made will be scrupulously fulfilled.

CHANGES IN THE MAILS.—The recent change in the time-tables of the different railroads has made it necessary to change the hours for closing mails at the Post-office in this City. A new arrangement has been made by the Post-office Department, which will benefit New-York merchants having correspondence with the West. The great western mails from this City to Chicago will hereafter leave the City later than formerly, and reach that city at the same hour in the day that they did previously. The Western mail, which includes the mails for the Cities of Harrisburgh, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake City and the overland mail for California was formerly dispatched at 5 o'clock in the morning and at 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon. It is now sent by the Allentown route at 7 o'clock in the morning and 6:30 o'clock in the afternoon.

Americans registered at the office of BOWLES, DREVET & Co., No. 24 Rue de la Paix, Paris, for the week ending 2d November, 1866—George D. Phelps, Mrs. George D. Phelps, Ab. Lockwood, D. Lowber Smith, New-York; W. W. Warren, Mrs. W. W. Warren, O. A. Willard, Mrs. O. A. Willard, C. C. Chadwick, Mrs. Chadwick, Miss Chadwick, J. J. Coolidge, Mrs. J. J. Coolidge, O. H. Underhill, Mrs. O. H. Underhill, John E. Gowen and family, Dr. John Dean, Mrs. John Dean, Geo. W. Wheelwright, Mrs. Geo, W. Wheelwright, Dr. Gage Wheelwright, Boston; J. S. Perry, Philadelphia; S. R. Haven, Mrs. S. R. Haven, Chicago; Dr. Cary and family, Miss M. Lorr, Miss E. M. Lorr, Buffalo; Joseph C. Holladay, Denver City, Colorado; George B. Butler, Senlis; John Wilkinson, Dudley P. Wilkinson, Syracuse.

Markets by Telegraph.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Nov. 20.

FLOUR and WHEAT dull. CORN at $1 28 for Western Mixed, closing firm. BARLEY dull. PASSED FULTONVILLE—9 loads Barley, 4 loads Wheat, 2 loads Rye, 2 loads Corn, 2 loads Oats, 1 load Malt. SHIPPED BY TOWS—116,000 bushels Wheat, 92,000 bushels Barley, 15,000 bushels Rye, 19,000 bushels Corn, 28,000 bushels Oats, 160 tons Feed.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Nov. 20.

FLOUR quiet; sales of 1,000 bbls. No. 1 Spring, at $11 50. WHEAT dull and drooping; No. 2 Milwaukee Spring is offered at $2 50 without takers; sales 7,000 bushels Fort Washington Club, on private terms. CORN—sales 40,000 bushels at $1. OATS—sales 13,500 bushels Chicago at 45c. BARLEY—Canada held at $1 05@$1 08. RYE quiet. PORK $23@$24. LARD 15½c.@16c. WHISKY $2 38. CANAL FREIGHTS—To New-York, Wheat 23c. Corn 20c.; Oats, 13c. The RECEIPTS for twenty-four hours were—Flour, 13,780 bbls.; Wheat, 64,927 bushels; Corn, 144,057 bushels; Peas, 1,390 bushels. CANAL EXPORTS—Flour, 1,060 bbls.; Wheat, 111,150 bushels; Corn, 115,430 bushels; Oats, 111,980 bushels; Barley, 51,220 bushels; Rye, 8,000 bushels. The RECEIPTS FOR THE WEEK, ending Nov. 17, at the ports of Chicago, Milwaukee, Toledo and Detroit, were—Flour, 181,116 bbls.; Wheat, 1,055,615 bushels; Corn, 600,944, bushels; Oats, 358,355 bushels; Barley, 101,210 bushels; Rye, 94,206 bushels. There are afloat on the Canals, destined for tide water, including shipments from Buffalo for the 14 days ending Nov. 19, and from Oswego for the 9 days ending Nov. 17—24,005 bbls. Flour, 1,274,131 bushels Wheat, 1,358,227 bushels Corn, 509,660 bushels Oats, 816,148 bushels Barley, 345,076 bushels Rye.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Nov. 20.

FLOUR very dull; low grades drooping. WHEAT dull; Red $3 20@$3 25. CORN steady; sales new at $1 10@$1 12. OATS heavy at 57c.@59c. SEEDS steady. PROVISIONS dull and inactive. LARD 14c.@14½c. SUGAR dull and tending downward. COFFEE dull and nominal.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Nov. 20.

FLOUR quiet at $9 25@$11 25 for Spring Extras. WHEAT advanced 1c.@2c., closing firm at $2 02@$2 12 for No. 1, and $1 75@$1 91 for No. 2. CORN advanced 2c.@2½c., closing firm at 84c.@84½c. for No. 1, and 77c.@80c. for No. 2. OATS advanced ½c.@½c.; sales at 35½c. for No. 2. HIGHWINES, $2 33 for bonded. MESS PORK, $21. HOGS entirely nominal at yesterday's prices. FREIGHTS quiet. RECEIPTS TO-DAY—13,000 bbls. Flour, 57,000 bushels Wheat, 43,000 bushels Corn, 28,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS TO-DAY—21,000 bbls. Flour, 126,000 bushels Wheat, 83,000 bushels Corn, 51,000 bushels Oats.

MILWAUKEE, Monday, Nov. 20.

FLOUR active at the decline of 10c.@15c. WHEAT declined 4c.@10c., closing quiet. CORN, 84c. OATS declined 1c.@7c. RECEIPTS TO-DAY—3,300 bbls. Flour, 86,000 bushels Wheat, 2,300 bushels Corn, 4,500 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—2,300 bbls. Flour, 65,000 bushels Wheat.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Nov. 20.

COTTON unchanged; sales 900 bales; Low Middlings 31c.@32c. RECEIPTS for four days—12,500 bales, against 13,000 last week. EXPORTS—4,000 bales. FREIGHTS and EXCHANGE unchanged.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, Nov. 20.

FLOUR 25c. lower on Spring grades; sales of 2,000 bbls. at 11 50@$11 75 for No. 1 Spring; $13 50 for Red Winter; $14 50 for White; $15 50 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet and nominally lower. CORN scarce and sales confined to small lots. BARLEY quiet and nominally lower. RYE and PEAS nominal. CANAL FREIGHTS—2c. higher on grain to New-York; Flour 60c., Wheat and Peas 7c., Corn and Rye 15½c., Barley 14c. To Troy and Albany—Wheat and Peas 15c., Corn and Rye 13½c., Barley 12c.. LAKE IMPORTS—62,000 bushels Wheat, 20,000 bushels Barley, 14,000 bushels Peas. CANAL EXPORTS—2,150 bbls. Flour, 12,800 bushels Wheat, 7,000 bushels Corn, 45,000 bushels Barley.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Nov. 20.

FLOUR continues dull, unsettled and lower; Super, $8 50@$9 25; Extra, $9 75@$10 25; Double Extra, $11@$12 50. WHEAT dull and lower; prime to choice Spring, $2 10@$2 12; prime Fall, $2 60@$2 65; choice, $2 70@$2 75. CORN 2c.@3c. lower; old mixed, $1 06@$1 09; choice yellow and white, $1 10@$1 12. OATS 2c.@3c. lower; prime 52c.@54c. PORK declined $1. BACON quiet; Shoulders, 15c.; rib sides, 14½c.; clear sides, 16c. WHISKY dull at $2 32.

TOLEDO, Tuesday, Nov. 20.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT—Amber 1c.@2c. lower. Other grades unchanged. Sales of White Michigan at $2 96@$2 97; Amber at $2 76@2 77; No. 1 Spring $2 16@$2 18½. CORN dull and 1c.@2c. lower, at 83½c.@84c. for No. 1 Mixed. OATS 1c.@2c. lower; sales at 40c. FAKE FREIGHTS firmer; 9c, on corn by steamer to Buffalo.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Nov. 20.

Stocks are steady. Pennsylvania State Fives, 96¾; Morris Canal, 85; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 32½; Reading Railroad, 57; Pennsylvania Railroad, 55. Gold, 141¼. Exchange on New-York, par.

Cotton Market.

AUGUSTA, Tuesday, Nov. 20.

COTTON closed with an upward tendency; sales 240 bales; Strict Middling 32c.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, Nov. 20.

COTTON unchanged; Middling 32c.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Nov. 20.

COTTON firm; sales 430 bales Middling, 31c.@32c.

[Advertisement.]

"Are fully established as goods of high order. WHITCOMB'S ASTHMA REMEDY, and all of BURNETT'S manufacture."—*Chicago Tribune.*

JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., Boston, Proprietors for Burnett's Standard Preparations for the Toilet, &c.

[Advertisement.]

WHAT CAN I DO BEST?—A written chart of character, by a competent phrenologist, will answer the question. Examinations daily by Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 387 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Astronomers and others will observe meteors with greater satisfaction after using KENT's East India Coffee. For sale by all grocers at 25 cents per pound. Wholesale depot No. 154 Reade-st.

[Advertisement.]

Young men and maidens don't like the Burglar Alarm Telegraph. It tells every time a door or window opens. E. HOLMES, No. 254 Broadway.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Ocean Queen, from Aspinwall—J. Bewelman, J. Mason, Mrs. Chase and child, Miss Irwin, Mrs. M. Furlong, B. Levi, L. Merritt, James Smith, E. Cromwell, J. Howell, O. Hammon, E. Mitchell, J. Henderson, J. Rosenbaum, J. Jacobs, Mr. Eddy, E. L. D. Avila, A. Lumis, Dr. Asche, A. Renkend, G. Willett, J. Young, J. Kunhardt, Capt. Hamlin, Miss Namgels, Miss Baggs, Mrs. Manchester, J. Hopkins, J. Hurdlock, J. Smith, J. W. Brown, Capt. Drake, J. Egan, Dr. Henchill and wife, Miss Conyer, Mrs. Woodward and child, Mrs Nuvet, E. Jump, A. Hutmeyer, W. Edmonds, J. Dunstin, M. P. Walker, J. Newman, R. Armstrong, A. Coleman, J. Ferguson, brother and sister, B. Smith, Gov. Kenedy and family, Major Barnard, Dr. Shackelford, A. Wardell, A. Elmore, Miss Kimball, Mrs. McClure, S. Belt, Mrs. Corwin and 2 children, Mrs. Webb and 2 children, J. Crow, J. Halsey, Mrs. White and child, J. W. Sims, Mr. Garnis, Capt. Eden.

In steamship San Salvador, from Savannah—Mrs. Watson, Mrs. R. A. Ross, Miss M. Leonardy, P. Hammond, Farrell, Col. Hamilton, Capt. Weed, W. E. Brown, C. W. Hillard, A. Hargreave, Geo. W. King, L. Lippman, W. C. Dickinson, J. R. Cook, J. J. Bartlett, Isaac S. Cohen, N. H. Walker.

In steamship Saragossa, from Charleston—Jas. Gleason, V. Sanchez, Albert Everett, C. Jaclord, C. T. Aubin, Thos. G. White, Miss R. Stairy, Dr. M. H. Blynn, J. Strothart, J. K. Fisher.

Nov. 20—*In steamship Tarifa, from Liverpool*—E. Gondey, P. Frankel, J. Holah, lady and child, F. Wood, Miss Pilling, J. Collins, D. Collins, and 356 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 6 54 | Sun sets..... 4 38 | Moon sets.... 5 35

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 6 21 | Gov. Island. 7 10 | Hell Gate... 8 22

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Nov. 20.

Cleared.

Steamships San Francisco, Belew, San Juan, M. O. Roberts; Raleigh, Marshman, Charleston, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Virgo, Bulkley, Savannah, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Veteran, Spencer, Beaufort, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Santee, Sherman, Wilmington, C. H. Pierson; Prometheus, Beckett, Wilmington, C. Goodspeed; Cobrara, Reimers, St. Jago, M. Taylor & Co.; Palmyra, (Br.,) Watson, Liverpool, E. Cunard.

Steamers Vulcan, Morrison, Philadelphia; F. W. Brune, Foster, Baltimore, W. Dalzell.

Ship Orpheus, Crowell, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.

Barks Harvest Home, Berry, Havre, Boyd & Hincken; Carl Georg, (Brem.,) Arpmann, Queenstown via Savannah, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brigs Willy Smith, (Br.,) Grant, St. John's, N. F., M. E. Greene & Currie; Angostura, (Brem.,) Losekman, Antwerp, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; J. Titus, (Br.,) Lovejoy, Barbados via Norfolk, Brett, Son & Co.; L. H. Cole, Sampson, St. Jago, Cuba, Waydell & Co.; Emma Ives, (Br.,) Lorway, Cow Bay, Moss & Ward.

Schooners S. L. Thompson, Smith, New-Haven, G. K. Rackett; S. T. King, Clendenin, Calais, Jed Frye & Co.; Clarissa Ann, (Br.,) Marshman, Jacmel, D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Spray, (Br.,) Proctor, Halifax, B. F. Small & Co.; J. W. Hatfield, (Br.,) Potter, Truro, N. S., D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Ambro, (Br.,) Brown, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Co.

Sloop Oregon, Rhodes, Providence, G. N. Stranahan.

Arrived.

Steamship Tarifa, (Br.,) Langlands, Liverpool Nov. 6, and Queenstown 8th, with mdse. and 365 passengers to E. Cunard. Nov. 9, 40 miles W. of Fastnet, exchanged night signals with steamship Scotia, bound E. 11th, lat. 51 17, lon. 24 07, passed a brig-rigged steamship, bd. E. 18th, lat. 41 11, lon. 65 08, exchanged night signals with Bremen steamship Hansa, hence for Southampton and Bremen, also steamships England and Edinburgh, hence for Liverpool, and one showing one rocket and one blue light, bound E.

Steamship Ocean Queen, Gray, Aspinwall Nov. 12, with mails, mdse. and passengers to Pacific Mail Steamship Co. Nov. 15, off Cape May, spoke steamship Arizona, bound for Aspinwall. Nov. 18, Frank Snykeff died, and was buried at sea. 19th, passed steamer Villa Clara, bound S. The U. S. steamers De Soto and Mackinaw were at Aspinwall on the 12th inst.

Steamship Saragossa, Crowell, Charleston 60 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Arthur Leary. Nov. 19, 2 P. M., lat. 37 25, lon. 75, passed a bark, name unknown, showing blue flag, white letter in centre, bound S.

Steamship San Salvador, Atkins, Savannah 72 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Garrison & Allen.

Steamship Fairbanks, Hunter, Boston, with mdse. to Metropolitan Steamship Co.

Steamship C. C. Leary, Simmons, Boston, with mdse. to Metropolitan Steamship Co.

Ship Nereus, Nickels, Newport, Wales, 37 ds., with railroad iron to Dearborn Bros. Has had very strong gales from the N. and S. the entire passage.

Ship Herman, (Brem.,) Kuhlmann, Zeigenti, Sicily, 50 ds., with fruit and sulphur to Chas. Luling & Co. Has had calms and light winds most of the passage.

Ship Great Western, Cunningham, Liverpool Oct. 18, with mdse. and 110 passengers to C. H. Marshall & Co. Oct. 23, Michael Connell, seaman, fell from maintopgallant-yard, while furling sail, to the deck, and was instantly killed. Nov. 17, off Nantucket, saw ship Elwood Walter, bound W.

Ship Vera Cruz, (Aust.,) Perissa, Trieste 70 ds., with mdse. to Slocovich & Smith.

Bark Lamplighter, Bahrs, Hilton Head, S. C., 6 ds., with timber and cotton to F. M. Bixby & Co. Left in co. with brig Media.

Bark Morning Star, (of Turks Island,) Waugh, St. Jago de Cuba 20 ds., with sugar and rags to Waydell & Co.

Bark Abd-el-Kader, (of Boston,) Eldridge, Malaga 29 ds., with fruit and lead to master. Had continued gales from S. and N. for the first 15 ds. out. Has been 12 ds. W. of the Banks.

Brig Maracaybo, (of St. Kitts,) Robinson, Malaga 40 ds., with fruit to Ross W. Wood & Son. Has had heavy gales from S. E. and N. N. W. for the last 10 days.

Brig Charles Albert, (of Shelburne, N. S.,) Hardy, Alicante 29 ds., with fruit, &c., to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Charlotte McDonald, (Br.,) Randell, Glace Bay 11 ds., with coal to G. H. Brewer.

Brig Veteran, (of Liverpool, N. S.,) Snow, Ivica 50 ds., with wine, &c., to G. Wheelwright & Co. Has had heavy weather; sprung mainmast.

Brig Eunice, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Beckwith, Nassau, N. P., 9 ds., with mdse. to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Brig Ellen Bernard, Burgess, Sandwich.

Schr. Veto, (of New-Haven,) Tuthill, Indianola, via Savannah 11 ds., with cotton, &c., to J. H. Woodhouse. Put into Savannah in distress, having lost main and mizzenmast, foremast-head and jibboom, with everything attached, and vessel leaking badly in the heavy gale of Oct. 2; same time, B. S. Miller, the mate, of Miller's-place, L. I., was washed overboard and lost.

Schr. Isabella, (of Lewis, Del.,) Burton, Cara, Braz., 30 ds., with coffee and sugar to L. E. Amsinck & Co. Has been 14 ds. north of lat. 30, with strong N. and N. W. winds; split sails, and vessel leaking.

Schr. Princess Alexandra, (of Brixham,) Bovey, Patras 74 ds., with currants to Geo. F. Bulley.

Schr. Elena, (Span.,) Maristang, Cardenas 21 ds., with molasses to master.

Schr. Four Sisters, Sherra, Georgetown, D. C., for Fall River.

Schr. E. L. Hammond, Florence, New-Haven, with fish.

Schr. J. H. Counce, Wilson, Port Johnson, N. J., for Boston, with coal.

Schr. A. Lincoln, Bentley, Providence, for Troy.

Schr. Redonda, Smith, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Surprise, Peters, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Venus, Husey, New-Haven, for Hudson.

Schr. E. S. Sylvester, Sylvester, Belfast, with barrels.

Schr. C. J. Errickson, Davis, Northport, for Baltimore.

Schr. Fanny Hanmer, Vibbard, Hartford.

Schr. Rose Skerret, Lee, Provincetown, with fish.

Schr. Frank Herbert, Crowell, Boston, with molasses.

Schr. Chief, Champlin, Norwich.

Schr. Porto Rico, Wentworth, Providence.

Schr. Mary Ann, ——, Providence, for Albany.

Schr. W. W. Goodhue, Stover, Jacksonville.

Schr. Sarah Helen, Bart, Tampa.

Schr. Caroline Cornelia, Davis, Georgetown, S. C.

Schr. Isaac Moore, Bradford, Savannah.

Schr. Boston, Smith, Norfolk.

Schr. Sarah Elizabeth, Reeve, New-Haven.

Schr. Lucy, Copp, Windsor, N. S., for Philadelphia.

Schr. Julia Parsons, Douglass, Gloucester, with fish.

Schr. Wm. Flint, Post, Darien, Ga., 6 ds., lumber.

Schr. J. G. Wright, ——, Virginia, with wood.

BELOW—Ship Ellwood Walter, from Liverpool.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Nov. 20—Arr. steamer Minnetonka, from New-Orleans; barks Leopoldine, Bauer, Zebu and Annetta, Gottenberg; Banshee, Antwerp; Patria, Leghorn; Alice Tarlton, Surinam; Oak, Cape Haytien; Mary C. Fox, Cardenas; brigs Cuba, Havana; Scotland, Savannah; Clara Brown, Philadelphia.

Also arr. steamer Wm. Tibbets, from Savannah; bark Tuscano, from New-Orleans.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 19—Arr. steamship Lulu, from Baltimore.

20th—Arr. steamers Quaker City, New-York; Sea Gull, Baltimore.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 19—Arr. ship Lampedo, in ballast, from Savannah for New-York, for assistance; leaking badly. She spoke schrs. Madison Holmes, from Beaufort for New-York, and A. J. Bentley, from New-York for Charleston. Sld. steamer Wm. Kennedy, for Boston.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 20—Arr. steamer Zodiac, from Boston; ship J. C. Richardson, from Liverpool.

The steamer Tonawanda, from Savannah, reports the lightship on Frying-pan Shoal, previously reported adrift, has been replaced on her station.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 19—Arr. steamships Herman Livingston, New-York; Florida, New-York.

20th—Arr. Swedish bark Ostendia, Stockholm; schr. Arthur Burton, Philadelphia. Sld. steamship Leo, New-York.

Spoken, &c.

Gipsie—brig, of St. John's, N. F., strg. E., Oct. 30, lat. 42 50, lon. 20 18.

Honigby—Dutch ship, from Newcastle for Batavia, 23 ds. out, Oct. 20, lat. 31 29, lon. 17 12.

Merrimac—ship, for Philadelphia, Nov. 18.—(By pilot-boat Hope, No. 1.)

South Boston—brig, from Bathurst, W. C. A., for New-York, Nov. 12, lat. 31 30, lon. 67.

Suomi—Pruss. bark, from Cadiz for New-York, Nov. 1, lat. 26, lon. 47 25.

Volant—brig, steering S. S. W., Oct. 29, lat. 10 0 S., lon. 48 53.

Foreign Ports.

ASPINWALL—Arr. Nov. 2, brig Nellie Mitchell, Dumphy, Savannah; 4th, Costa Rica, Cassidy, New-York; 9th, steamer Ocean Queen, Gray, do.; 11th, brig Bogota, Lindsley, do.

Sld. Nov. 3, brig Star of Peace, Boomer, Frontera, Mexico; 9th, bark Ada Carter, Kenny, New-York; bark American Eagle, Harford, do.; 12th, steamer Ocean Queen, Gray, do.

At East Harbor, T. I., Nov. 8, bark Topeka, for Philadelphia.

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Its success is wonderful, every one who has tried it confesses it to be the best ointment or liniment in use. Cases of QUITTOR, GREASE, THRUSH and SPRAINS, which were given up as incurable, have been cured permanently by a few boxes.

Every horse owner should have it, as it positively cures SCRATCHES, GALLS, BRUISES, OLD SORES, and CUTS. It is useful in simple as well as severe cases, being very easy of application, and washing off with a little soap and water.

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OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 651, Nov. 20, 1866.
9, 13, 33, 44, 14, 39, 68, 65, 47, 2, 10, 20, 18, 50.

KENTUCKY—CLASS NO. 652, Nov. 20, 1866.
25, 16, 29, 8, 36, 32, 10, 69, 66, 73, 57, 49, 27.

SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 551, Nov. 20, 1866.
24, 31, 14, 64, 50, 29, 56, 74, 10, 22, 27, 69, 76, 36.

SHELBY—CLASS NO. 552, Nov. 20, 1866.
50, 1, 21, 46, 13, 48, 17, 65, 22, 23, 70, 30, 54.

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